The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,875—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

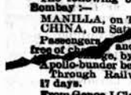
The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883.
— BOKHARA	3932	600	H. Weighell	FRIDAY. 5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3638	500	S. F. Cole	12th "
— LOMBARDY	2726	500	W. H. Mudie	19th "
L. ROSETTA	3302	600	G. W. Brady	26th "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	9th "
— SURAT	3147	530	C. R. Edwards	16th "
L. MIRZAPORE	3387	600	C. G. Perrins	23rd "
— VENETIA	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	30th "

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1883.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..	5th Oct.
NEPAUL	3538	600	H. Wyatt	..	19th "
KAISAR-I-HIND	3023	700	R. G. Stead	..	2nd Nov.
PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	..	16th "
HYDASPES	3081	500	G. Scrivener	..	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 5th and on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R. 500	Including	I Class ..R. 550	Including
II do. 340	wines.	II do. 360	wines.
III do. 180	With food.	III do. 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered on board ON-DON, FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Thursday ..... 1st Nov., 1883.
CHINA, on Saturday ..... 1st Dec., 1883.

Passengers' baggage and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, R. 95 Brighton Route R. 100
" " II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 85
From Naples, I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 150
" " II do. do. .. 103 do. .. 130

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.
REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons Register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows:—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, CALLING AT MALTA.

S.S. "WISTOW HALL," Captain T. Collin, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., WILL SAIL 7th October, 1883. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For passage, &c., apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th September, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE
VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PANDORA	G. Sturli	3,500	550	28th Oct.
BERENICE	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	28th Nov.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	28th Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 450	Rs. 320	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX months at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 450

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	27th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected with the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, Sept. 1883.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEWTOWN HOUSE SCHOOL, DUNS, SCOTLAND.

THE MISSES LITHGOW, who conduct the above school, will be glad to receive Boarders from India. A liberal education is given.

The Misses Lithgow are prepared to take full charge of the Boarders for the whole year.

Many of the pupils were very successful in the University Local Examinations of this year.

Duns is situated in a healthy and beautiful district of Scotland.

Reference may be made to Rev. GEORGE MACALISTER, Jeypore, Rajpootana, and in Scotland to Dr. W. W. CAMPBELL, Duns.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. The offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop [illegible] at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, viz., [illegible] Yellapur, Kumpta, Kumta, and Honawur Ranges, will be accepted.

3. The Kanara and Belgaum Hirdas will only be [illegible] at the Forest depôts. A tender of [illegible] Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. [illegible] the latter will be rejected.

[illegible] sale apply to [illegible] publication and

W. SUTTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

[illegible] S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883, at 4 p.m. calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppie, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 9th October, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on SATURDAY, 6th October, 1883, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th October, 1883.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1883. Agents.

"MAUD HARTMANN," FROM MOULMEIN.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per above steamer are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., to the undersigned BEFORE the STEAMER'S DEPARTURE, after which none will be entertained.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd October, 1883.

NEW "THE IMPERMEABLE" PATENT.

WE guarantee this WATCH to be thoroughly water, and therefore also dust-proof. May be kept going under water for a number of days without its taking the slightest injury. No watch sold unless tried under water for at least 2 days. A few of these Watches may be seen going completely under water at our establishment. The Watch is KEYLESS and in white metal case. Price Rs. 35 cash.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SATIN OR SILK FANS.

PLAIN BLACK, Sizes 13", 14", 15", 16", and 17", from Rs. 4 Rs. 9-8 each.

BLACK, WHITE or CREAM COLOURED, from 13" to 18". Beautifully and artistically decorated with Crewel work, Hand-painted Flowers, Birds, and Foliage, in a variety of pretty colours, from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 27 each.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.... " "	0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE.... " "	1 2
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA..... " "	1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA..... " "	1 14
COCOA NIBS..... " "	2 4
CHOCOLATMENIER, large Tablets...Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPERIOR LONDON MADE BRUSHES.

BILLIARD TABLE BR.	HAT BRUSHES.
CARPET BRUSHES.	HORSE BRUSHES.
CLOTHES BRUSHES.	NAIL BRUSHES.
CORNICE BRUSHES.	PAINT BRUSHES.
CRUMB BRUSHES.	PLATE BRUSHES.
FLESH BRUSHES.	SCRUBBING BRUSHES
FURNITURE BRUSHES.	SHOE BRUSHES.
HAIR BRUSHES.	SPOKE BRUSHES.
HARNESS BRUSHES.	TOOTH BRUSHES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

Abscess Lancets.	Firing Irons.
Balling Irons.	Gum Lancets.
Balling Probangs.	Hobbles.
Bistouries.	Measuring Standards.
Bleeding Lancets.	Probes.
Blood Sticks.	Rasps.
Catheters.	Scalpels.
Castrating Clams.	Scissors.
Castrating Knives.	Seton Needles.
Clippers.	Singeing Lamps.
Drawing Knives.	Suture Needles.
Drenching Horns.	Syringes.
Fleams.	Scales.

	Rs.	a.
Complete pocket Sets of Instruments, mounted in buffalo-horn handles in folding morocco case	40	0
Veterinary Clyster Syringe and Stomach Pump with pipe for Sheep and Dogs, &c., in mahogany case	36	0
Ditto. ditto. with tobacco fumigator and Horse Catheter, in mahogany case	50	0

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYLCULA AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS.

THE superiority of the Company's imports is so well and widely known throughout India, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

SHERRIES	per doz. Rs.	16, 20, 22, 25, 28, 38.
PORTS	" "	18, 26, 33.
CHAMPAGNES	" "	27, 34, 50, 55.
CLARETS	" "	10, 13, 16, 21, 26, 32.
SAUTERNES	" "	17, 24, 30.
BURGUNDIES	" "	17, 18, 21, 23, 30, 38.
HOCKS	" "	17, 20, 23, 27, 33, 35, 42.
MOSELLES	" "	30, 31, 41.

SPIRITS.

BRANDY	per doz. Rs.	25, 26, 28, 30, 33, 34, 37, 38, 54.
WHISKY	" "	20, 21, 22½.
GIN	" "	16, 17, 18, 20.
RUM	" "	22½.

LIQUEURS.

Per Bottle..... Rs. 2½, 3, 3½, 3¾, 6.

BITTERS, ALES, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

Detailed Priced Lists on Application to

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

FILLED with the best and most appropriate medicines. Each chest accompanied by a Manual containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER.

				Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1 containing 7	White Stoppered Bottles.	9½ by 5½ by 2¼ inches.	.. ..	27 0
" 2 " 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½	.. ..	32 0
" 3 " 10		7½ by 5½ by 4½	.. ..	38 0
" 4 " 15		10½ by 6 by 4½	.. ..	50 0
" 5 " 19		12 by 7 by 5½	.. ..	65 0

MAHOGANY.

				Rs. a.
No. 6 containing 16	White Stoppered Bottles.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.	.. ..	55 0
" 7 " 20		9½ by 8½ by 8½	.. ..	68 0
" 8 " 20		9½ by 9 by 6½	.. ..	75 0
" 9 " 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½	.. ..	95 0
" 10 " 14		9½ by 6½ by 5½	.. ..	50 0
" 11 " 19		12½ by 8 by 5½	.. ..	75 0
" 12 " 21		12 by 8 by 6½	.. ..	80 0
" 13 " 23		9 by 7½ by 11	.. ..	90 0
" 14 " 27		14½ by 12½ by 8	.. ..	120 0

DEAL GRAINED OAK.

				Rs. a.
No. 15 containing 64	Green Stoppered Bottles.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.	.. ..	100 0
" 16 " 34		18½ by 10 by 11	.. ..	90 0

POLISHED OAK.

				Rs. a.
No. 17 containing 26	Green Stoppered Bottles.	12½ by 8 by 9½ inches.	.. ..	70 0
" 18 " 21		13 by 10 by 9	.. ..	65 0
" 19 " 21		12½ by 9½ by 7	.. ..	54 0

JAPANNED TIN.

				Rs. a.
No. 20 containing 9	White Stoppered Bottles.	10½ by 6½ by 2½	.. ..	[illegible]

TREACHER AND CO., L[illegible]
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CHOICE SPARKLING WINES.

Cash per dozen Quarts. Rs. a.				Cash per dozen Pints. Rs. a.
27 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE	...Saumur...	15 0
	Pure excellent quality, perfect condition.			
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE	...Treacher's Light Dry...	18 8
	A wholesome, genuine Wine, suitable for general consumption.			
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...	Perrier Jouet's finest Dry...	26 8
	Pale and Dry; exquisite flavour.			
50 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE	...Giesler's "For India"...	26 8
	This is Messrs. Giesler and Company's finest brand, and is undoubtedly the be Wine of its class imported into India.			
55 0 ...	Sparkling ...	CHAMPAGNE...	Heidsieck's Dry Monopole...	29 0
	A famous Dry Wine.			
34 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE ...	...Superior quality...	19 0
	Choice with charming bouquet.			
41 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE... ...	Finest Nonpareil...	22 8
	This is the finest Wine shipped, and is distinguished for its aroma and delicate flavour.			
30 0 ...	Sparkling ...	MOSELLE	...Fine quality...	16 8
	Pale Muscatel flavour.			
35 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK	...Superior quality...	19 0
	A Wine with great flavour and softness.			
42 0 ...	Sparkling ...	HOCK ...	Finest Ehrenbreitstein...	23 0
	This is a magnificent Wine, and much admired for its superb qualities.			
38 0 ...	Sparkling ...	BURGUNDY ...	...Finest quality, Red...	21 0
	An exquisite Wine of great bouquet and delicacy.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.

FOR

STYLE, QUALITY, FIT,

And WORKMANSHIP our SHIRTS stand UNRIVALLED. We have now a VRY LARGER STOCK of NEW GOODS to offer, and patterns with instructions for self-measurement and prices will be promptly sent on application. All orders receive attention from an experienced ENGLISH CUTTER, and Gentlemen favouring us with their orders are assured of receiving every satisfaction.

Our Poona Branch is now open for the season.

BOMBAY AND SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & COMPANY,
SADDLERS, HARNESS-MAKERS,

BEG to invite attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c.

Light Clothing Choice patterns, fast colours, linen suits complete, hood, roller, sheet, &c	...14	8
" " " " " " "	extra quality...	20 0
" quarter sheets	...10	8
" sheets and rollers (best quality)...	...30	0
" " " (extra ")...	...32	0
Heavy Clothing, best Kersey, all wool, Fawn Woollen Blankets	...10	8
Complete Suits various Patterns, splendid material...	Rs. 45 and 50	0
&c., &c.		

Knee Caps, Sponges, Woollen and Linen Newmarket Bandages, Curry Combs, Body and Dandy Brushes, Horse Standard with spirit levels, Whips, Spurs, &c.,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

HORSE CLIPPERS, by CLARKE and other noted makers.

REGULATION SADDLES.

NUMDAHS FAWN AND CHOCOLATE.

FITZWILLIAM GIRTHS,

&c., &c., &c.

RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per kegs.			
Do. F	do.	do.	
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
Do. FO	do.	do.	
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
lb. tins F	do.	do.	
Do. FF	do.	do.	
Do. FFF	do.	do.	
Do. A W'L American	do.	do.	
Do. U S Rifle	do.	do.	
Do. No. 6 Canalster	do.	per case.	

HERCOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo Street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES, for 10 Incandescent Lamps..	Rs.	350	
Do. 40	do.	,,	750
Do. for 6 are lights of 2,000 Candles, each.	,,	,,	1,200
Do. 8 do. 500	do.	,,	1,300
Do. 20 do. 800	do.	,,	2,000

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than an other Carbons.
JABLOCH KOFF CANDLES improved-make
Insulated CABLE, Globes and other accessories
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents & do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
41, Meadow-st[illegible] and General Manager.

TE[illegible]TE POONA

[illegible]ited Messrs.
[illegible] Poona for the

[illegible] Daily,
[illegible] Overland Summary,
[illegible] Weekly Budget,
[illegible] Bi-weekly,
[illegible]s Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

HOTEL.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels, will be opened from the 1st October to visitors. There are eight separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS and Gymkhanas, midway between the churches and the Government Offices, Library, &c., and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under his late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

Parbut House to let. Rent Rs. 300 for the season.

THE
FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON,
will shortly be opened.

Strictly inclusive Tariff, without Fees.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT HOTELS IN LONDON

OCCUPIES A

CENTRAL POSITION, NEAR THE NEW COURTS OF JUSTICE, THE CITY, AND THE WEST END,

ON THE DIRECT ROUTE THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

The whole Building, including Sleeping Apartments, LIGHTED BY THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Special Postal, Telephonic, and Telegraphic Facilities inside the Building.

AMPLE AND VARIED TABLE D'HOTE IN THE SPACIOUS DINING-HALLS.

HANDSOME AND COMFORTABLE RECEPTION, READING, WRITING, BILLIARD, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL
WILL BE
Unsurpassed for Comfort, Convenience and Quick Service.
For Tariff, address the Manager.
THE FIRST AVENUE HOTEL,
HOLBORN, LONDON.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY.

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1; postage half annas.

STANDARD ENDOWMENT POLICIES.

£500 PAYABLE AT AGE 50.—*The whole amount payable earlier in event of Death before age 50.*

EXAMPLES—

If commenced at age 20 this costs	Rs. 16-12-8	per mensem.
at age 30	Rs. 24- 2-0	
at age 40	Rs. 48- 5-4	

This form of Provision forms an excellent SAVINGS FUND for small Fixed Sums out of Indian Pay, and is open to all persons of sound health and constitution.

Full information on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay, Aug. 1883.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.

DIAMOND HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
DIAMOND CLUSTER	RINGS.
DIAMOND SOLITAIRE	RINGS
RUBY HALF-HOOP	RINGS.
EMERALD HALF-HOOP	RINGS.

WEDDING PRESENTS, GOLD OR SILVER.
NEW AND REVISED ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

1, East-street, POONA. 43, Esplanade-road; BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES ..... Messrs. NORVILLE & FERRELL.
STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. J. B. FERRELL.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... Herr J. S. COLONNA.
SCENIC ARTIST ..... Herr. MAURICE FREYBERGER.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 4TH OCTOBER, 1883, WILL BE PRESENTED

DR. OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S CELEBRATED COMEDY
IN THREE ACTS,
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Hardcastle	Mr. J. Devon.
Young Marlow	,, George Crofton.
Hastings	,, Michael Comerford.
Tony Lumpkin	,, J. B. Ferrell.
Stingo	,, Brooks.
Diggory	,, Cooke.
Jeremy	,, Smythe.
Mrs. Hardcastle	Mrs. Norville.
Constance Neville	Miss Emma Markham.
Kate Hardcastle.....	Miss Emily Blain.

The Theatre will be illuminated with the INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LIGHT as used at THE SAVOY THEATRE, LONDON, supplied by THE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

These lights give out NO HEAT.

NOTICE.—The Proprietors of the Theatre have had the auditorium thoroughly cleansed and re-matted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30; Commence at 9.

Orchestra Stalls may be reserved and Boxes secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where a plan is now open.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE, at the Bombay Custom House, a few spare copies of the ANNUAL REPORT on the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the Presidency of BOMBAY for the official year 1882-83.

Price Rupees (10) Ten per copy.

C. B. PRITCHARD,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.
Poona, 1st October, 1883.

NOTICE.

A QUANTITY of OLD IRON, consisting of Cast Iron Mortar Beds and Cast Iron Ordnance, is available FOR SALE in the Arsenal, FORT SAINT GEORGE, MADRAS. Intending Purchasers should apply to the INSPECTOR GENERAL of ORDNANCE, Fort Saint George, for further particulars as to the terms and conditions of sale.

C. W. BRERETON, Major, R. A.,
Deputy Inspector General of Ordnance.
(In Charge Ordnance Office.)

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.)
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CAST SCRAP IRON.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 250 tons of broken pot-sleepers and 30 tons broken cast iron permanent way chairs, now lying on Warl-bunder, Mazagon, where they may be seen upon application to the Warl Superintendent. Offers must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, and specify the time within which the whole quantity tendered for will be taken delivery of, and quote a rate per ton of 20 cwts., weighed over and delivered on the spot.

Cash before delivery.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 2nd October, 1883.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, No. 8, Forbes-Street, Fort, to the address of the Agents, up to 4 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1883, for the erection of a Card Room.

No reason shall be assigned for the rejection of any tender. Plans can be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Civil Engineer, Victoria Buildings, Fort; and forms of tender, specification, &c., obtained from the undersigned.

By Order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

TO MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS, and STOREKEEPERS.—The Export Agency Company (Limited) Commission Merchants and Manufacturers, Agents.—Board of Direction: F. G. Arbuthnot, Esq., (late of Coorg, Madras), Brigden Place, Bexley; A. Brandreth, Esq., Bengal Civil Service (retired), 81, Onslow Square, London, W.; B. D. Colvin, Esq. (late of Calcutta), Oriental Club, London, W.; C. Mertens, Esq. (Messrs. C. Mertens & Co.), 5, Billiter Square, London, E. C.; J. H. Neck, Esq., Merchant (Managing Director), 63, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C. Head Office and Warehouse: 65 and 66a, Leadenhall-street, London, E. C. Bankers: The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. The Company, acting as Export Agents for a large number of Manufacturers of every description of British and Foreign goods, are enabled to execute indents at the lowest current prices with fullest cash and shipping discounts, and free of charge to buyers for Agency Commission (except in the case of a few specialities). Terms—Bank Credit for amount of order, or 90 per cent. cash on account and balance in exchange for shipping documents. The Company is willing to appoint Agents in the Colonies and abroad, where not already represented.

MAX GREGER AND CO.'S PURE HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ.

AN excellent dinner wine, of a fine ruby colour of the Burgundy type, full of bouquet, soft and well matured. This wine for its containing phosphate of iron has acquired a sort of vogue, and its beneficial effect upon health has been fully acknowledged by the medical faculty, &c. Per dozen Rs. 22.

CARLOWITZ.
FINEST SELECTED AS ABOVE.
This wine is supplied to Her Majesty the Queen.
Per dozen Rs. 27.

SOMLAU.

A dry, firm and soft wine, with good flavour and body, Per dozen Rs. 24.

KADARKA.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

RIESLING.
Yellow Seal, Per dozen Rs. 22.

O'EDENBURG.
Finest Selected, Per dozen Rs. 26.

EAU DE VIE HONGIE.

This pure, pale Brandy has been extracted of the finest Hungarian grapes at the vineyards of the Arenhduke Albrecht, Per dozen Rs. 60.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 4th proximo, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
WM. A. B

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have OPENED a BRANCH FIRM under the name of LOUIS DREYFUS AND Co.
Messrs. ENOTT LANG and ARMAND GUGGENHEIM are AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm per pro.
LOUIS DREYFUS & Co., Paris.
Bombay, Forbes-street, No. 16, 1st October, 1883.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED a fresh consignment of CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFES. 22", 24", 26", 28", 34", and 38".
CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART, BOMBAY.
A few paces from the *Times of India* Buildings.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. HISPANIA has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.
CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature.
CONSIGNEES of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. are requested to SEND BOATS alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their cargo, which will otherwise be landed on the quay at their risk and expense.
All damaged packages must be surveyed before removal from the dock, otherwise no claim will be admitted.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 3rd October, 1883.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 31st December, 1882, of Rs. 50 per Share (being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum) has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th October, 1883, to Shareholders whose names were on the Company's Register on the 31st December, 1882.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for the Dividend Warrants.
By Order,
ABDOOL HOOSEN HAJEE ZENAL ABADIN SHERAZEE, Agent.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1883.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer, Port Trust, till noon on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for the SUPPLY of 500 tons CADZOW WATSON'S HARTLEY, GRAHAM LONGRIGG, or other approved Scotch COAL and 500 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY, TO ARRIVE or lately arrived delivered and stacked at Malet Bunder.
The rate to include all charges. The Coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Delivery to be completed in a fortnight from its commencement, and in the event of any deficiency the Trustees reserve to themselves the option of making it good at the risk of the tenderers.
E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.
Store's Office, 3rd October, 1883.

DR. KIRBY'S CELEBRATED PREPARATIONS.

PHOSPHORUS AND COMPOUND PILLS, Powerful restorative of deranged nervous system.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH PILLS, (unoxidised) 1 and 2 grs.
HAZEL WITCH SUPPOSITORIES for hemorrhoids.
QUININE OVOID CAPSULES, from 1 gr. to 5 grs.
The above are just unpacked by
B. S. MADON AND CO., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SAVORY & MOORE'S PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ACTING upon the advice and experiments of eminent physiologists and chemists, Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE have been enabled to produce a Food, or artificial human milk in a solid state, containing all the elements necessary for the requirements of Flesh, Bone, Nerve and Vital force, in a word, a cooked Food of uniform composition, available for all climates, and a ready and perfect substitute for the milk of the mother; pleasant to the taste, without being watery or bulky; wholesome and nutritious, and, most important of all, a Food which will lay the foundation for a vigorous childhood and a healthy adolescence.

TESTIMONIALS:—
"In the preparation of an Infant's Food, required at all hours of the day and night, *the saving of time and trouble is of the utmost importance.* 'The INFANTS' FOOD of Messrs. SAVORY & MOORE is a REAL IMPROVEMENT on the ordinary preparations."—*Lancet.*

"We can tell from our own experience that this FOOD, once tried, becomes a favourite in the nursery, and that children thrive well upon it."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Mothers and Nurses save much time and trouble by using this Food, which is convenient in form and can be always relied on. It can be taken when nothing else can."—*Medical Press.*

"We believe that we are not guilty of any undue breach of etiquette when we state that we know that this FOOD has been for some time past employed in the first family in the kingdom. The circumstance that it has met with the approbation of many distinguished physicians is alone sufficient testimony to its value as a food for infants."—*Chemist and Druggist.*

A Fresh Supply of this Food is always kept in Stock by
B. S. MADON AND CO.
HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, a select Consignment just received, especially made for India, with Double Ball Bearing, Double Hollow Fork, Hollow-fellos, &c., all of best country make; also a few HARMONIUMS, by a well-known London House, of excellent tone, &c., highly finished.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 7, Hornby Row, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES combine all the latest improvements with a simplicity far exceeding all other Machines. They sew the Lockstitch presenting the same appearance on both sides of the material. They sew from the finest Muslin to the thickest Leather. They are complete with all accessories, and can be had for cash or on hire from the Company's only office in Bombay, 2, Church Gate-street, Bombay.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL, Mahableshwur, WILL BE OPENED from 1st OCTOBER, 1883. It is the best situated and specially built for the COMFORT of LODGERS.—C. COWASJEE SHAPOORJEE, Proprietor.

FOR SALE, SAW MILL in good complete working order, with engine of six-horse power and another spare engine of ten-horse power. For further particulars, apply at the mill premises, 18, Tank Bunder.

FRESH CREAM CHEESE on cut at 12 Ans. per lb. Hams and Bacon. Camphor Lockets, 4 Ans. each. Walker's Essence of Coffee and Chicory at 8 Ans. per bottle.—BARTON and Co., Bombay.

MUSIC.—A young lady, efficient pianiste accustomed to teaching, would be glad to give lessons. Apply PIANO, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, at once, on Malabar or Cumballa Hill, a moderate sized BUNGALOW for a month or six weeks.—J. O'CONNEL, Ahmedabad.

FOR SALE, a neat canoe-shaped PHAETON for one horse; also an office shigram and horse. Apply to Mr. G. C. GILDER, No. 15, Love Lane, Byculla.

BABINGTON E. M., per 100 Rs. 2, made of the finest selected Coconada Tobacco, well seasoned and dry, ensuring a pleasant smoke. HOWARD & Co., Fort.

NOBLES (without reeds), per 100 Re. 1-12, made of the finest selected Trichinopoly Tobacco of a delicious flavor and fragrant aroma.—HOWARD & Co.

THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—The OFFICE of this Company has THIS DAY been REMOVED to No. 2, Hornby-row. K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, Bombay, 3rd October, 1883.

IOLANTHE. WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to assist in the CHORUS. Apply to Mr. FERRELL, Gaiety Theatre.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

FOR SALE, a light DOG-CART, well-built and as good as new, suitable for horse or galloway. Price Rs. 400. Apply "S." *Bombay Gazette.*

AIR-TIGHT TIN CASES, portmanteaux, overland trunks, hand and carpet bags, soiled linen bags, &c.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Outfitters, Bombay.

FERNANDES & Co.'s MILK OF ROSES possesses a most delightful fragrance, and the lovely clearness it imparts to the skin is perfectly astonishing.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

WANTED to PURCHASE a small TELEGRAPH CODE suitable for working cotton business with Europe. Apply MERCHANT, care of this office.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Rs. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pilo & Co., Ld.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1883. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed, and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK. —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Apollo-street, Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Wines and Spirits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that RATANJI FURDOONJI PARAKH, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, and SORABJEE DOSSABHOY RUSTAMFRAMNA, also of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, trustees of the estate and effects of PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE RUSTAMFRAMNA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, have CONTRACTED TO SELL the PROPERTY herein below particularly described. All persons having any claim into or upon the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 23, Rampart-row, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the messuages and buildings standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in the island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, on the western side of Doongree Cooly-street, assessed by the Municipality under No. 157, bearing Collector's old No. 783 and new No. 6,560, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is, on or towards the north by the estate of Sha Weljee Maloo, on or towards the west by the estate of Sailay Mahomed Arby, on or towards the south by the estate of Dinbai, widow of Sheth Jehangeer Cursetjee, and on or towards the east by the said Doongry Cooly-street.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1883.

SHAPURJEE & JHA KURDAS, Purchaser's Solicitors.

FOR SALE AT JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

AN English-built four seated BAROUCHE by "Edwin Kesterton," in good order, with a pair of well-matched fast trotting grey Arab Horses, with set of plated mounted Harness, the property of a gentleman who has no further use. Price moderate, to effect a quick sale.

A pair of well-matched dark brown Arab HORSES, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, the property of a gentleman proceeding to England.

A pair of handsome large size bay Arab HORSES, height 14·3, 5 and 6 years old, very good movers, the property of a gentleman.

Information regarding buying and selling horses, carriages, furniture, etc., etc., can be obtained from the undersigned.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE of the valuable dispensary of the late Dr. C. F. Khory, Surgeon Dentist, consisting of surgical instruments, medical books, richly carved and neat and plain household furniture, miniature billiard table with slate, complete, dental forceps, teeth, &c., &c., at Rampart-row, Fort (next to the *Gazette* printing office).

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1883, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public auction at the above place, the whole of the above valuable and useful dispensary and household furniture. Property on view.

SALE OF 55 SHARES OF THE NEW DHURUMSEE POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

On TUESDAY, the 9th October, 1883, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bazaar, Fort, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Mr. Pranjeevundas Doolubdass (alias Majee), 55 shares of the new Dhurumsee Poonjab oy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

160, 1890, 60, 687, 2721, 1032, 494, 1304, 2936, 2097, 2365, 2865, 1140, 1263, 1337, 1462, 1510, 1630, 1916, 1928, 2732, 2995, 69, 103, 215, 214, 213, 1223, 348, 1182, 1892, 2786, 2112, 2887, 1674, 2788, 2146, 1080, 302, 2695, 1644, 473, 2962, 2363, 393, 1382, 2687, 1410, 2597, 880, 1752, 697, 766, 1505, 2180.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 4th October, 1883.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

COME AND SEE.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE OLEOGRAPHS, &c., in splendid and elegant Gilt Frame, by the best Artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p.m., an invoice of 23 cases oleographs, comprising the following subjects:—

Devotion, First April, Winning the Gloves, Contemplation, Happiness, Antwerp, Repose, Breakfast for Three, Grandmama's Birth-day, The Pastil Puppy, Duet Interrupted, Proposal, Scene in Iceland, Swiss Farmyard, Sheep Reposing, Quiet as a Lamb, Half Afraid, in Disgrace, Art Student, Flower Girl, Shipbuilders, Two Anglers, The Prince of Wales, Monkey Toilet, Hindoo, Latent Love, Joan of Arc, A Good Charm, Waterfall on the Ice, In the Park, On the Shore, The Last Moments of Conconva, King Pleasure, Boar Hunt, Rendezvous, Trouquois, Sunset, Chamois Hunt, Swiss Homestead, Mountain Pass, In the Harem, Fisherman's Daughter, Cupid's Dress, He Love me? Expectation, Scene in Midland, Sporting, Finding the Moses, Moses in Bulrushes, Sympathy, After the Battle, On the Terrace, Gems of Beauty, In the Nursery, In the Garden, and many other subjects, steel engravings, photos, coloured prints and chromos, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and paintings are on view.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.
Bombay, 4th October, 1883.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Swipings, Waste Papers, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Warl-bunder.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the abovementioned place, a quantity of grain and cotton sweepings, waste papers, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 5th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwoodland teakwood French-polished and richly carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, a handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmeyer and Soehne, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, the property of C. C. ROBERTS, Esq. The same comprises cut and plain glassware, blue dinner, tea, and dessert sets, plated cruet frame, candlesticks, silver spoons and forks, ice pitcher, &c., cutlery, a set of teakwood, telescopic dining-table, sideboards, whatnot, kerosine hanging and table lamps, round table with marble top, conversation and wing-chair couches, drawing-room, easy and folding chairs, pier, side, and writing tables, Brussels carpets, ornament and vases, iron bedstead, camp-cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet and cheval glasses, gown and clothes presses, dispense articles, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, &c.

1 case of cutlery by "Mappin Brothers."

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 Handsome chestnut pony, quiet to ride and drive, believed to be perfectly sound, has been regularly played with the Bombay Polo Club.

On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Nopean Sea-road, opposite the Cumballa Family Hotel, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of Surgeon Major R. BOUSTEAD.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Love Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glass ware, handsome teakwood harmonium by "Alexander," a first-rate double-barrelled B. L. E. F. gun in case with implements, complete, double-barrelled revolver in case complete by Adams, first-rate pictures and oleographs, a handsome strong second-hand English-built double-seated glass-fronted miniature brougham, a handsome bay Arab horse, sets of brass-mounted single and double harness, &c., &c., the property of E. J. BARKER, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEAM-BOILERS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the agents, sell by public auction at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, six cylindrical steam boilers, thirty feet long and seven feet in diameter, Galloway's patent tubes, with all the necessary mountings, as they stand at present, by Messrs. Richard Walker and Brothers, Bury.

For further particulars apply to the manager at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills, or the agents at their office, No. 8, Forbes-street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 4th October, 1883.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S 444, Oxford-street, London.

BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to But ton.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	23s. 0d
Satin Kid, and Prunella Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	8s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7 6d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in new Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT
4, Oxford-street, London, W.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SOUNDY AND Co., Limited.

PIANOFORTE PRICE LIST.

INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, solid dark walnut, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, Agraffe over treble bridge, 7 octaves, richly polished case, rounded front corners, repeater action, best ivory keys, with ivory fronts. Rs. 650.

SYMPATHETIC Grand Square Piano, Rich American walnut, overstrung scale, solid complete bronzed iron-frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers 7 octaves, best ivory keys with ivory fronts, repeater action, richly polished case, with rounded front corners, and plinth. Rs. 750.

SCHIEDMAYER'S SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles with a solid iron frame cast in one piece, the bridge included, and extending over pin plank. The workmanship is of the finest description. The general appearance of this instrument is without exception the handsomest form of square Piano made. The front ends and also the back is panelled and the case is also screwed, and secured with corner plates of an ornamental and artistic design. Rs. 800.

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC is quite unnecessary, regarding similarity of names. Our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos are made by the Original and Sole Firm of that name at Stuttgart. The instruments are specially constructed for us upon scientific principles, the iron frame is cast in one piece and cannot break through the bass as in some badly constructed Pianos. We invite comparison of our SCHIEDMAYER Pianos with any other grand square imported.

THE "INDIAN" PIANETTE, solid mahogany, walnut, or ebonized case, mouldings in relief, handsome sconces, complete iron frame, check action, 7 octaves, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 8 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 450.

THE "BIJOU" PIANETTE, gilt ornamentation, brass sconces, entire iron frame extending over pin plank, oblique scale, 7 octaves, check action, 3 unison treble. High 3 ft. 5 in., broad 4 ft. 6 in., deep 1 ft. 10 in. Rs. 500.

THE "BOUDOIR" PIANINO, solid dark walnut case, screwed and secured, solid iron frame, metal over pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison scale. High 4 ft, 2 in., broad 4 ft. 9 in., deep 2 ft. Rs. 650.

SOLID Canadian walnut upright Grand, thoroughly screwed and secured in every way, handsome panelled front, brass sconces, carved trusses, complete iron frame extended over pin plank, straight scale, repeater action, 7 octaves, 3 unison. High 4 ft. 2 in., broad 4 ft. 8 in., deep 2 ft. 1 in. Rs. 725.

A SIMILAR instrument to above, but with extended ends, overstrung bass, 3 unison scale, 7 octaves. High 4 ft. 4 in., broad 5 ft., deep 2 ft. 2 in. Rs. 800

THE "DRAWING ROOM" Grand, solid ebonized case, complete from frame, overstrung bass, double check action, 7 octaves, length 5 ft. 10 in., breadth 4 ft. 6 in. Rs. 900.

THESE Pianofortes combine in the highest degree all the requisites of a perfect Pianoforte—power, richness, and singing quality of tone; ease and elasticity of touch; effectiveness of action, and durability.

THE "BOUDOIR" GRAND.—In solid Canadian walnut case, screwed and secured to resist climatic influence, overstrung bass, check repeater action, 7 octaves, length 6 ft. 4 in., breadth 4 ft. 10 in. Rs. 1,100.

THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart.—These beautiful grands are unequalled for the rich quality and volume of tone. They are made with solid full iron frame extending over pin plank, overstrung bass, improved mathematical scale, double check repeater action, finest ivory fronted keys, thoroughly screwed and secured in every part, rich massive case, and every improvement which can in any way tend to the perfection of the instrument has been added. Equally adapted for use in the concert or drawing-room. Rs. 1,300.

COLLARD and COLLARD short IRON GRAND.—In solid walnut, screwed and secured with brass plates, solid iron frame and pin plank, repeater action, 7 octaves, registered key board, length 6 feet, breadth 4 ft. 8 in. Rs. 1,000.

NOTE.—All the above form our standard instruments and we have always several of each kind in stock to select from.

ALWAYS IN STOCK, a large number of Pianos not above enumerated, grands, semi-grands, square and upright Pianos at prices varying from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS returned from hire, at reduced prices, a large stock always on hand to select from.

PIANOS for HIRE in Bombay or Up-Country. Pianos Tuned. Repaired or taken in Exchange.

Sole appointed agents in India for the old established and genuine firm

SCHIEDMAYER,
PIANOFORTE MAKERS,
STUTTGART,
who make for us only
SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTES

With special design of complete iron frame which we GUARANTEE not to break like many inferior constructed Pianos by other makers.

Separate Lists with Illustrations of each Instrument can be had on application.

SOUNDY AND Co., Ld., Bombay.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
LONDON.

Also Makers of EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in india—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcemene, known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed an discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazett* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre: "She Stoops to Conquer," 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Verona (s), from London; Kirby Hall (s), Cardiff; and Hispania (s), Glasgow.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arabia (s), for Persian Gulf; and Chindwara, Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Hispanja and Verona entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s. s. Malacca will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. to-day.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 23rd September shows a decrease of Rs. 91,000 as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

ARDASEER HORMARJEE CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients for the month of September was 1,035, out of which 349 were new admissions; the daily average being 65.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending 28th Sept. shows an increase of Rs. 22,941, as compared to the return for the corresponding week of last year.

REPORTED THEFT.—Succaram Babajee reported to the police yesterday the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the value of Rs. 50, on the night previous from his house at Customs-road, Upper Mahim.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Rahimanbee, a Mahomedan woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a cotton sheet and a copper vessel, valued at Re. 1-10, the property of Seedick Hussain. She was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A BREACH OF THE RAILWAY ACT.—Goverdhundass Mogjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to quit a carriage of the G. I. P. Railway on the night previous, at the Byculla Railway Station, while the train was in motion. He was fined Rs. 5.

GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT.—We are informed that from the 1st instant the retail sale of school text-books, at the Government Book Depôt, has been stopped by order of Government. Only books known as Government publications will in future be sold by retail as before.

AGRA BANK.—A notice, dated London, September 15 states that "the customary intermediate dividend for the half-year ending 30th June last calculated, according to the practice at this season, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, will be payable on and after 1st October next."

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Santan Philip, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. R. A. Hildreth, living at Colaba, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a pair of cloth trowsers and a waistcoat, valued at Rs. 18, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Baloo, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, upon three separate charges, of theft of property, consisting of a wooden box containing wearing apparel, a purse, a silver watch, brass vessels, currency notes, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 60, belonging to three persons. The prisoner was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Ebrahim Guffoor, described as a seaman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of driving his vehicle on the public thoroughfare in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing injury to Sudul Cherai. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, but urged that he was drunk at the time. He was fined Rs. 20, and Rs. 5 of the fine were ordered to be paid to the injured man as compensation.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jamsetjee-bunder, Lower Colaba, on the body of a Hindoo woman, name unknown. The body of the deceased, who was apparently about twenty-five years of age, was found floating in the basin at Jamsetjee-bunder. Round the neck of the deceased were a gold and silver ornament valued at Rs. 5. There were no external marks of violence no the body. The jury returned an open verdict.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, on the body of Abdool Vulli Mahomed, aged fifty years. Deceased was a mendicant, who had come to Bombay about three months ago from Concan, on his way to Mecca on a pilgrimage, and had put up in the old Police Office building at Mazagon with about 200 or 250 other pilgrims. About a month ago, while squatting on the sill of a window in the upper storey, he overbalanced himself and fell on to the street. His spine being injured, he was removed to hospital, where he died on Tuesday evening last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ACCIDENTS.—Major Atkinson, of the B. V. Rifles, was out riding a horse belonging to Dinshaw Suntook's stable on Tuesday evening last, when the animal bolted and threw its rider on the Pareil-road. Major Atkinson sustained a wound on the forehead, and a slighter injury on the back of his head.—A little native boy, aged three years, who was in the company of his mother at a wool-cleaning factory in the native town, on Tuesday last, got on top of a pile of wool which was standing close by a window on the top storey of the factory overlooking a sweeper's gully. He accidentally rolled off, and fell out through the window on to the paved gully beneath. He sustained a fracture of the base of the skull. His left thigh was broken in the fall. The boy was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state.

FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Cooverjee Lalljee was brought up on remand and charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of Maroothee Suddoo, on the 25th ultimo. Mr. Little, the Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; and Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, for the defence. The circumstances of the case have already been reported in the *Bombay Gazette.* The magistrate, after recording the evidence for the prosecution, which was similar to that adduced before the Coroner, committed the prisoner for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court upon a charge of voluntarily causing hurt. The prisoner was allowed to be held to bail in a sum of Rs. 500 in his own recognizance, and two sureties in a sum of Rs. 500 each.

RIFLE MATCH AT KHUNDWA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I HAVE much pleasure in recording another victory for the shooting team of "F" Company of the R. M. Rifles. This was in a match fired at Khundwa against "G" Company of the R. M. Rifles. Great uncertainty existed as to which of the teams would carry off the palm, this being the first contest between them, and "G" Company being renowned for having some of the best shots in the battalion among its members. Nothing daunted, the gallant Captain of the station team accepted the challenge sent by "G" Company, and took his team of six to Khundwa. The match was ten shots each at 300 and 600 yards. Two of the most difficult ranges. Both teams did poor shooting at 600 yards, owing to the heat and glare at the time. The result of the match was that "F" Company beat "G" by 14 points. I may add that at the last moment one of the six of "F" Company fell ill, and had to be replaced by the first available. The following are the scores made by respective teams:—

"F" COMPANY.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Lce.-Corpl. Proctor	34	28	62
Colr.-Sergt. Harkness	31	26	60
Lieut. Findlay	32	25	57
Vol. Murphy	34	22	56
Vol. Abernethie	29	24	53
Capt. Gilchrist	32	17	49
Grand total			337

"G" COMPANY.

	300 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Sergt.-Instr. Morrell	33	28	61
Colr.-Serg. Sampson	32	25	57
Vol. Lazarus	32	24	56
Vol. Davis	30	26	56
Vol. De Souza	29	27	56
Lieut. Reynolds	26	11	37
Grand total			323

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 3.

(Before the ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr Justice PINHEY.)

THE SINGER DEFAMATION CASE.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COM

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH SEPTEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Verona, Captain G. W. Atkinson, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, with the European mails of the 14th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. D. McNeil.
Miss Guthrie.
Mr. & Mrs. Hathornthwaite, and infant.
Mr. H. Solomon.
Mr. J. Jones.
Mrs. Strachan.
Mr. L. Porter.
Mr. Carpenter.
Mr. Dean Gordon.
Mr. James Gordon.
Mr. H. J. Hardie.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Turner.
Mrs. W. Barnes and child.
Mrs. Ingle.
Mdlle. Dun.
Mrs. Fred. Bedford.
Mr. C. H. Cole.
Mr. R. Copeland.
Miss A. A. Priest.
Mr. C. S. Bunning.
Mrs. Aaron.
Mr. and Mrs. Gregory.
Miss Thorpe.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Sharpe and child.
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Nicoll.
Mr. E. Greves.
Mr. J. Smalley.
Mrs. Smythe.
Mr. Shaw.
Mr. & Mrs. Seymour Keay and 2 infants.
Mr. and Mrs. F. O'Connell and two Misses O'Connell.
Mr. J. W. Scott.

FROM VENICE.

The Bishop of Calcutta and two Misses Johnson.
Mr. Patchoridjuri.
Mr. Pitcairn.
Mr. F. Walker.
Mr. L. Stone.
Mr. Metcalfe.
Mr. Frank Weston.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. and Mrs. Primrose.
Mr. R. H. Elias.
Mr. John Wilson.
Mrs. Crowe.
Lieut.-Col. Fitzroy.
Mr. R. H. Jennings.
Mrs. Worsley.
Mr. W. J. A. Bird.
Col. S. H. Tucker.
Dr. A. Smith.
Miss Smith.
Lieut.-Col. E. Vivian.
Dr. W. H. Waller.
Mr. H. Bradbury.
Mr. J. H. Condon.
Mr. Whiteaway.
Mr. T. Ockram.
Mr. Lawson.
Mr. Forbes.
Mr. R. Thomas.
Mr. and Mrs. Dathey.
Major Mellis.
Mr. J. D. Macgregor.
Sir Auckland Colvin.
Mr. W. Tucker.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 8TH TO 14TH SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at Balmoral last Friday as Minister in attendance on Her Majesty.

The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, arrived at Folkestone from Paris on Monday.

On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, accompanied by members of their family and a party of friends, embarked at Barrow on a short cruise off the west coast of Scotland in the Penbroke Castle, a steamer belonging to Messrs. Donald Currie and Company.

The Right Hon. Hugh Law, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, died at Rathmullen, County Donegal, on Monday.

The Bishop of Peterborough is reported to be gaining strength, although he is not yet out of danger.

Mr. Hugh Birley, the Conservative member for Manchester, died on Sunday after a lingering illness, aged 66.

Mr. Houldsworth is the Conservative candidate for the vacancy in the representation of Manchester caused by the death of Mr. Birley. Dr. Pankhurst, an advanced Radical, has announced his intention to contest the seat.

Mr. Davenport-Handley, the defeated Liberal candidate at the late contest for Rutland, states in an address that he will be prepared to stand again for the country at the next election.

Mr. G. Leveson-Gower, son of Hon. E. Leveson-Gower, M.P., has been invited by the Liberals of Wenlock to contest that borough at the next election in conjunction with Mr. H. Browne, M.P.

The sixth Annual Conference of the Library Association began at Liverpool on Tuesday, nearly 100 delegates from England, Scotland, and Ireland being present. Sir J. A. Picton delivered the inaugural address. Various interesting papers have since been read, and the delegates have made excursions on the Mersey and to Knowsley, where they inspected Lord Derby's extensive library.

The 16th Annual Congress of the Trades Unionists was opened at Nottingham on Monday, delegates from all parts of the kingdom attending. Mr. Thomas Smith, of the Lithographic Printers' Society, presided. The proceedings, which has been continued from day to day, have included discussions upon the legislation of last session, more especially as it affected the working classes, and also the delivery of addresses by Mr. F. Harrison and Mr. Crompton on the progress of Trades Unionism and the Codification of the Criminal Law respectively. Resolutions have been adopted in favour of the extension of the Employers' Liability Act to seamen and against the power given to persons to contract themselves out of the same statue; also calling for an increased number of sub-inspectors of mines, for the appointment of a certain proportion of female inspectors of factories, and for securing the through competency of all persons having the charge of steam engines and boilers. A discussion raised yesterday on the land system by Mr. Joseph Arch, who advocated a radical change, was adjourned.

The prospects of the harvest in Derbyshire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and other northern counties have been imperilled by the late wet weather, and the housing of the crops has been much retarded.

Cattle disease is reported to be spreading rapidly in many parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a large meeting of their constituents on Tuesday night in the Town-hall, Northampton. The latter gentleman declared that he would not allow Parliament to accomplish any legislation next session until it had decided his question.

At Doncaster on Wednesday the St. Leger was won by the Duke of Hamilton's Ossian.

Mr. English, the son of a Liverpool merchant, and his betrothed, Miss Lockwood, the daughter of an alderman of Chester, were drowned by the capsizing of the boat in which they went for a row on the Dee on Tuesday evening.

The Tramways Act has given an impetus to local improvements in Ireland, and numerous projects are afloat for taking advantage of its provisions.

Mr. A. Conolly, J. P., was charged at Tullamore on Saturday with having been privy to the production of false evidence in order to substantiate false claims made by his tenants under the Arrears Act. The magistrates decided to send the case for trial.

Mr. Davitt has been making a political tour in the South of Ireland, rousing the labourers and farmers to agitate for the abolition of landlordism and for national independence.

OBITUARY.—Surg.-Major J. B. Collinson, Ben. Ret. ; Major J. E. F. Strettell, Mad. Inf. ; Sir H. F. B. Maxse, K.C.M.G. ; the Right Hon. Hugh Law, Lord Chancellor of Ireland ; G. Gould, C.B., Minister at Stuttgardt ; Mr. H. Birley, M.P. ; J. F. Elrington, Q.C., Recorder of Derry ; Admiral Sir A. Collinson, K.C.B. ; Dowager Countess of Orkney ; the Hon. Lady Charlotte Talbot ; Dowager Lady Judkin-Fitzgerald.

Early in the week negotiations were resumed at Paris between M. Challemel-Lacour and the Marquis Tseng, and it was at first reported that the preliminary basis of an agreement had been arrived at between them. Doubts have since been thrown on this statement, but now again hopes of a pacific solution have somewhat revived, although the state of tension is still acute.

The *Soir* states that the French Cabinet had the question under consideration yesterday, and came to no conclusion, but that the negotiations with the Chinese Ambassador are not yet terminated.

The transport Aveyron sailed from Toulon on Monday with troops for Tonquin.

It is stated that Rear-Admiral von Goltz has been ordered to combine all the war vessels of Germany in Asiatic waters into one squadron.

According to the latest news from Hongkong, the Chinese actively continue their preparations for war, reinforcing their garrisons and forts.

A mob of natives on Tuesday attacked the foreign settlement at Canton, burning the wharf and a number of houses and cutting the telegraph wires. The European residents found refuge on board the steamers in the river, and two British vessels of war speedily arrived from Hongkong for their protection. Quiet was restored by Chinese troops, who now guard the foreign settlement. No European appears to have been injured.

Admiral Pierre, who had just arrived, in very ill-health, from Madagascar, died at Marseilles on Monday.

Festivities in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the relief of Vienna by John Sobieski, King of Poland, are being held in that city.

The Luther Festival began at Wittenberg yesterday, when the Imperial Crown Prince of Germany laid a laurel wreath on the great Reformer's grave, and afterwards delivered and appropriate address at the opening of the Luther Hall.

The King of Spain is now on a visit to the Emperor of Austria at Vienna, where he is treated with great distinction.

The disturbances continue in Crotia, and a battalion of infantry has been despatched to the South Styrian frontier in the direction of Zagorie. In a conflict between the troops and the peasants at Jakobovacz on Wednesday a considerable number of the latter were killed and many wounded.

More anti-Semitic disorders are reported from the south of Russia.

Sir Evelyn Baring has arrived at Cairo as British Consul-General.

Cetywayo, who has taken refuge in the bush near Isandhlwana, is slowly recovering from his wounds. His following is very scanty and his authority in his late territory is extinct.

The Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise, and Prince George of Wales formally opened an Industrial Exhibition at Toronto on Wednesday.

The Northern Pacific Railway has been opened.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E J Shadbolt, B U C S.
Col F B Norman, C B, BSC.
Lieut G J Orr, BSC.
Major O M Bradshaw, M8C
Mr C D Macleane, MA, MCS
Surg.-Major J Smith, M.
Mr E M Proctor Sims, Bo. U C S
Capt W B Ferris, Bo S C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr L Hare, BCS, 1 mo.
Mr R D Alexander, BCS., 6 mo.
Mr M Finucane, BCS, 12 mo
Mr A W Cruickshank, BCS, 1 mo. 10 days.
Mr W Stephen, BUCS, 6 mo
Mr W H Reynolds, BUCS, 1 mo.
Lt-Col C R Matthews, 6 mo.
Major R S Thompson, 1 mo.
Sub-Cond. C Lightening, B, 124 days.
Lt.-Col R A Cole, MSC, 6 mo.
Brigade-Surg A Sanderson, M., 3 mo.
Mr W A East, Bo C S., 6 mo.
Mr W J Cuningham, Bo C S, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr L Hare, BCS.
Mr W G Hewden, BCS.
Mr R A Dorcher, BUCS.
Mr F Finucane, BUCS
Mr T Reddie, Pilot Service.
Lieut.-Col E Beadon, BSC.
Major G Cooke, BSC.
Major W J Engledue, R Eng.
Major R P Nimbet, BSC.
Major J Wilkinson, BSC.
Major J Woodhouse, BSC.
Lieut G Youughusband, BSC.
Brg-Sug T Mathew, MB, B.
Cond John Key, B.
Cond W J Fortey, B
Mr A Maltby, M U C S.
Major J L Morant, R M Eng.
Mr W J Cunningham, Bo C S
Lt. A B Stewart, Bo C S.
Mr J A Baines, Bo C S
Mr G T Burke, Bo UCS.
Major F M Hunter, Bo SC.
Major G J Coulston, Bo SC.
Lieut J A Gordon, Bo SC.

so many are unable to take ... commonly sold are mixed with ... making them soluble ; while ... indigestible. This may ... Cocoa is guaranteed ... like tea or coffee. ... these Cocoas ... the name of Cocoa ... Cocoa and Water ...

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE KING OF SPAIN'S JOURNEY.

THE *Times'* Paris correspondent, writing on September 7, gives some particulars of the King of Spain's journey, and his Majesty's visit to Paris which preceded his recent tour in Germany and Austria :—

I was struck with the change which had been effected in the appearance of Alfonso XII., whom I had not seen for upwards of five years. I had seen his youth in its bloom on his marriage with the charming, bright, and gentle Princess Mercedes, amid the *éclat* of the nuptial festivities. That bloom has disappeared. Instead of growing taller, the young King's form seems to have diminished in size, while his shoulders, broader, and slightly rounded, show traces of a life not exempt from cares and anxiety. The King's features were also altered. His eye no longer rests with proud unconsciousness on that which meets it. It is slightly undecided and restless, yet retains that expression of gentleness which renders the King attractive for all who approach him. His complexion has lost the slight colour which once made him look so fresh and juvenile, and he is now pale and melancholy. His beard has grown ; and his mouth, which only smiles with an effort, has assumed a serious expression, completing the physical transformation of the young Monarch.

"Your Majesty is about to make a very interesting journey, about which a great deal of ink will be expended," I remarked to the Royal traveller, when he gave me his hand to say "Yes," said he, "a great deal will be said about it ; and I have just made another journey, which has been at times very painful," and the King seemed troubled by the remembrance of his journey through Valencia, where the revolution in its most striking aspect, always ready to plunge his beloved Spain again into social disorder, was revealed to him. After a few minutes' interview I followed the King, with those who had come to take leave of him, to his carriage. Alfonso XII. entered it, appeared for a few moments at the window before the whistle sounded, and then the train glided away.

It is some months ago since you announced this journey. The Marquis de la Vega had long urged his Sovereign to make it, because, to use an expression of the Marquis, "It is good for King Alfonso to be personally known to the Sovereigns, his friends and equals." But the truth is, that it was especially after the Duc de Montpensier's return from Moscow that the journey was decided upon. The reception which the Duc de Montpensier, who represented Spain at the Czar's coronation, met with on passing through Berlin was of such marked friendliness that the young King would have been exposed to the danger of wounding, nay well nigh offending, the aged Emperor if he had not accepted his invitation to attend the autumn manœuvres.

The Duc de Montpensier, accompanied by the Marquis de Casa Fuerte, and several other persons, was passing through Berlin *incognito*. They intended resting between two trains and were at their toilet when the visit of the Crown Prince was suddenly announced. The Duc de Montpensier had scarcely time to dress to receive his Imperia visitor, and from that moment the Spanish delegates were the objects of such constant attention, and the Crown Prince, the Emperor, and the Court were so friendly—dinners, races, visits, and presentations being arranged in their honour—as ostentatiously that struck even those who could only observe matters from a distance. "The Crown Prince," said the Duc de Montpensier to the King on his return, "did the honours of Sans Souci, to which he took us, like a landowner who wishes to do honour to a relative." The Emperor inquired after the King of Spain with unusual solicitude ; and a few days ago, after the repression of the military riots, the aged Monarch sent King Alfonso a telegram of congratulation, stating that he had watched with the greatest pain that unwarrantable outbreak, and that he was as gratified at the turn which events had finally taken as if the troubles had occurred in his own realm. Of course, such being the facts, King Alfonso could not hesitate ; and he accepted the invitation to go to Germany.

The idea at first was to visit England, Belgium, Austria, Germany, and Italy, and to return by way of France. But the available time was insufficient. Queen Victoria, in view of the precarious state of her health, begged the King to defer his visit until more propitious moments, observing that it would meet the English Royal Princes at the manœuvres. The visit to England and Belgium was thereupon given up ; and owing to the course of events in Spain, the journey was reduced to a short stay in Austria and Germany, with a visit to Paris on the way home. Thenceforward, one of the chief anxieties of the Spanish Government was the presence on French territory of Ruiz Zorrilla. Whether its opinion was well founded or not I cannot say ; but the Government of Spain declared that it attributed to Zorrilla's direct influence the recent military rebellion ; that the plan of it was concocted with him ; that the movement was subsidized with his money ; and that on the insurgents were found drafts sent by him and obtained with money collected in France. Thereupon the Spanish Government declared that the King was only too glad to pay a visit to Paris, and that it was in no wise disagreeable to him to be the guest of a President of the Republic, Spain having never thought of interfering with the internal affairs of her neighbours ; but that he could not expose himself to the chance of meeting on foreign soil a man who had fomented the Spanish military rebellion, and whom he regarded, not only as the implacable enemy of his dynasty, but also, and especially, as a dangerous agitator of Spain. With the complacent hesitation characteristic of the French Republic when the Revolution is in question, the French Cabinet replied evasively that nothing warranted the supposition of direct intervention on the part of Ruiz Zorrilla in recent events in Spain ; that moreover, his place of residence was unknown ; and that it was impossible, without producing a vehement outcry of the Revolutionary element, to proceed against him because the King of Spain was passing through France. But the energetic Minister, De la Vega de Armijo, did not abandon his object ; stating that in the circumstances, the King's itinerary would be arranged in such a manner that by passing through France, without stopping there, he would not be exposed to any unpleasant meeting. The French Government thereupon decided to take another line, and the Spanish Ambassador having acquainted them with Zorrilla's address, they requested him to leave French soil during the King's stay beyond his realm, reminding him that the decree of expulsion issued against him in 1878 was not in force, and that the French Government might be obliged, to its regret, to enforce it. Ruiz Zorrilla at once disappeared, and the present route was fixed upon.

The occasion is fitting to marvel once more at the foreign policy of France. Germany, Austria and Italy had already formed a triple defensive or, if need be, offensive alliance against France. Those French who indulge in the strange dream of a possible alliance with Russia, or, still more extravagant, if, at the coronation festivities at Moscow, the German Ambassador, Count Schweinitz, alone gave a ball, the reason was that the new Emperor, not desiring to be present at the ball projected by the Ambassador of the French Republic, decided that only one ball should be given, and that one by Count Schweinitz, on the pretext that he was the oldest member of the Diplomatic Body and represented it all. They do not know that the Czar's alliance with France is only put forward by Russia to meet Austro-German resistance. They do not know that there is nowhere a stronger feeling against the Republican form of Government than in Russia ; and that, in short, fire and water would combine as easily as the two elements France and Russia.

Well, friendly relations were still possible with Spain and England. I shall not speak of the way in which the good relations between France and England have latterly been affected. Thanks to the personal energetic intervention of M. Jules Ferry himself, these relations have now been placed on a more agreeable footing, and England has been able to raise her voice for peace in favour of France against the unwarrantable provocations recently directed upon her. It is even to be expected that a fresh intervention on the part of M. Jules Ferry will smooth over the difference with China, which amounts almost to threatened differences with England. He will probably listen to the advice of England and resort to English mediation ; for he knows that Monarchical Europe is only awaiting an open rupture, which it is to be hoped is a very remote possibility, between the two nations to declare itself. This foreign policy of being disagreeable only to Kings, no matter what is said to the contrary, has driven King Alfonso into the Monarchical chain, in which he will find it more and more closing round the French Republic.

A perfectly authentic and amusing remark was made by the King after his interview with M. Challemel-Lacour yesterday. "I assure you he is less disagreeable than I should have thought," and as a fact, M. Challemel-Lacour is striving to be as little disagreeable as he can. He assured the King that the tone of the newspapers which Spain considered unfriendly was not inspired. The insurrection, and the incidents it gave rise to, were not attributable to the Government, which had never ceased to show its desire for the re-establishment of order in Spain. On the part of M. Grévy, his regret was expressed at not being in Paris during the King's journey ; but he knew that the King would travel *incognito*, and he hoped to receive him in a way worthy of him on the occasion of his official visit. Still, all these assurances have not chased from the young King's heart the impression that something hostile to the Spanish Monarchy floats here in the air ; and that it was to the more or less acknowledged encouragement of France that the military revolt was to be partly attributed, after nine years of peaceful Government. This journey, which, whether a treaty is signed or not, makes him the fourth adherent to the European Monarchical understood, has been forced upon him by the doubtful attitude of France. Instinctively alarmed by his powerful and turbulent neighbour, he seeks refuge among the Monarchs, his brothers ; and thinks he will thence be able to look on in greater security at the storm brewing against him. He had to make the journey because, after having been announced, if it had not been effected, it would have been thought that the King was a prisoner of the Revolution, and that he dared not go out, for fear of not being able to return. He certainly bore with him across the frontier a feeling of uneasiness, on seeing the anxiety in the Queen's features at their separation in Mendaye. Madrid and Spain are confided to the care of the Comte de Kiquenides and General Martinez Campos, who are both determined to watch energetically over the country, and are both lowmen, of tried resolution. But it is a painful thing for a King to leave his country and Queen When he is uneasy for the safety of both.

When the King returns to France he will have placed his hand in that of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and have taken their triple oath to the buckler against the Republican propaganda, which he thinks France encourages, and will be proof against any advances made to him here. This is another sharp reply to the foreign policy of France, and it will go on thus gradually failing, so long as such irritating hands guide it. To obtain a different result, the King would have had to make his official visit to France on starting, not on returning. He might have left Paris even, and have been himself reassured by France, instead of returning to it won over by others. France cannot be indifferent to this fact, or underrate it. This young, popular, interesting King, who is about to be surrounded by a number of Sovereigns and Heirs-Apparent, might some day become a source of considerable uneasiness on the flank of France. He reigns over a proud and sober nation, which turns out soldiers brave and steady at the post of honour. The mind of that young King ought not to have been alienated. During the term of office of the first Ferry Cabinet it was urged to make itself the sponsor of the return of Spain into the concert of the Great Powers, thus gaining such a debt of gratitude which Spain would have felt. M. Ferry fell too soon to realize the scheme. The negligence shown in realising it is another proof of the narrow views of the contemporary statesmen of France in all that relates to French policy ; for to have initiated such a step would have made Spain eternally bounden to her.

A TELEGRAM from Paris, Sept. 11, to the *Times* states :—

In consequence of an article published in a Spanish newspaper, and signed by an Under-Secretary of the present Spanish Cabinet, the Duc de Fernan Nunez, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, has left his residence, after having sent in his resignation to King Alfonso and to the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is doubtful whether it will be accepted, indeed, in any case, its acceptance will be postponed till the young King has returned to Spain, after his next visit to Paris at the end of this month.

RUMOURED PLOT TO ASSASSINATE KING ALFONSO.

A Reuter's telegram from Paris, September 13, says :—"The *Patrie* of this evening affirms that a plot was formed to assassinate the King of Spain during his recent passage through Paris, but the measures taken by the police prevented the attempt being made."

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT'S INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 10.

WHILE the country is so tranquil that the Lord Lieutentant can leave the seat of government without any anxiety, the agitators of the National League are doing all they can to bring back the state of turmoil and disturbance which it cost so much labour, time, and money to repress. Their success has been, up to the present, short of their expectations, but they are sparing no efforts to arouse the people by holding meetings in various parts of the country. Mr. Davitt is making a tour of the south, receiving addresses and preaching to the labourers and farmers, as usual, against the property of landlords. A meeting was held yesterday at Ballybricken, Waterford, which was attended by, it is said, over 20,000 persons. Messrs. Mayne, R. Power, and Leamy, colleagues of Mr. Parnell in Parliament, were present. After receiving addresses from the Town Commissioners of Dungarvan and others, Mr. Davitt spoke at some length, repeating the invectives which he has before uttered against the landlords. In supporting a resolution in favour of national independence for Ireland, he said the Land Act represented as much justice to the tenant-farmers as if a hungry man carrying home a loaf had it stolen from him and was afterwards given a slice of it, an' was told to be contented. Ireland demande the complete abolition of the Irish landlord a stem. In return for that demand they had got a Land Act which had in two years given £200,000 in reductions at a cost for the benefit of the lawyers who had brought it forth to the public and tenants of something like £400,000. In one sixth of the cases already heard the rents had been fixed on the tenant's own improvements, the leaseholders were left out in the cold, and after all had been done there was a great flourish of Whig trumpets declaring they should rest quiet and thankful and ask for nothing more. For his part he wanted to have every crumb of the loaf for Ireland, and until every stage of this landlord system was abolished he would never be satisfied. He would never be satisfied with quack remedies, and he would never cease to agitate until Ireland had had her just rights restored to her. He called upon them to be united, to continue their agitation, and if they did a day was at hand when Ireland would have her national independence restored. Mr. Davitt was entertained at a public banquet in the Town-hall in the evening, the Mayor presiding. Mr. Richard Power, M.P., speaking on the position of Ireland a nation," said France had insulted England, Europe despised her, and she was now so powerless that she was not able to defend the life of her foulest criminal informer.

Mr. Davitt visited Cashel to-day, and received a popular ovation. Addresses were presented to him from the mechanics of Cashel, the Town Commissioners and other public bodies, deputations who met him at the railway station and escorted him through the town with bands playing, and an immense concourse of people. It is stated that not less than 20,000 people walked in procession with him round the historic rock. He was hospitably received by the Very Rev. Superior of the College, and, having received the address from the mechanics, he thanked them for the kind and enthusiastic manner in which they had received him, and said he was struggling for the people's benefit, and would continue to do so as long as life remained. During the last 48 hours he had received about a dozen addresses. In reply to the Cashel Town Commissioners he said that it was gratifying that the national spirit that was infused into public bodies, acting in concert with the people. He was glad to see such a patriotic spirit among them. In replying to the Board of Guardians, he said he hoped they had not expected him to make a long speech, as he would have to do so in the evening. He was delighted to see the grand spirit of the Land League so fixed in the hearts of the people. The authorities had apprehended a riot this evening, and had issued notices advising that the public room should be closed at 8 o'clock.

Sept. 11.

Mr. Davitt gave a lecture last evening in Cashel, in aid of the Mechanics' Institute, before a large audience. He thanked the people of Tipperary for the kind reception they had given to him, and said he would tell Mr. Parnell that the national sentiment could never die out of Tipperary. Their enemies had charged them with being abettors of crime, but the charge was false and was contradicted by Mr. Parnell in his place in Parliament. They were also charged with being communists, disturbers, teachers of dishonesty, revolutionists, opposed to religion, and, in fact, the seven deadly sins were laid to the charge of the Land League. But it was the landlords, who took from the tenants their rights, who were communists. And as he is accused of being a disturber so long as Ireland was misruled by England. Let Ireland have the power to make her own laws, and he would retire into solitude. The Land Act and the reduction of rents in the Land Courts against the landlords were dishonest, and Mr. Gladstone's Act was but a small measure of what was required. The people whom he addressed were working in a moral, just, and constitutional cause. They were described as being opposed to religion, but the priests and people of Ireland were too united, and the great ecclesiastic who ruled that diocese, himself a Land Leaguer at heart, would be the first to denounce them if such were the case. Since the Act of Union a hundred millions had been expended without any benefit to Ireland, but the contrary. He concluded with an eloquent peroration about the historic glories of Cashel, its kings, its saints, and its martyrs.—*Times.*

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO MR. PARNELL.

The Dublin correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, telegraphing last night, says :—Mr. Parnell has out of the national tribute paid off the charges on his estate, amounting to £15,000. The amount was paid by a single cheque on the National Bank, endorsed with the certificate of the manager that funds to that extent were in his hands. There was but a single mortgagee to receive payment. Mr. Parnell's estate, which yields, together with his sawmills, an income of between two and three thousand a year, is now believed to be absolutely free of debt.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

NOT since 1876, when, curiously enough, the Duke of Hamilton ran second with a colt called Wild Tommy, has the St. Leger been competed for by so small a field as that which assembled at the post on Wednesday ; the number of starters being in each instance nine. That the St. Leger which will henceforth be associated with the name of Ossian was as interesting as many of those which have been decided at Doncaster during the last fifteen or twenty years no one would for a moment contend, as the three best colts of the season—Border Minstrel, St. Blaise, and Galliard—were absent from the field, and there was no antagonism between the colts and the fillies, which has so often been one of the most interesting features of the St. Leger. After the Derby had been run, and when it was found that St. Blaise claimed no engagement at Doncaster, Lord Ellesmere's Highland Chief and Lord Falmouth's Galliard were thought to have the St. Leger at their mercy, just as the Doncaster race was thought in like manner to be confined to Lord Robert the Devil, in 1881 to Iroquois and Peregrine, and last year to Geheimniss and Shotover. In the first two instances the anticipation was fulfilled ; but last year Geheimniss and Shotover were beaten by Dutch Oven, as all the world will remember. After Galliard had given Ossian 12 lb. and a beating in the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, and had won two other races there in grand style he became, amongst the St. Leger division, the favourite. Highland Chief ; but he gave way in one of his forelegs last month and had to be withdrawn. At the same period Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Hamako, who had run better against Galliard than Ossian had done, and who seemed equally likely to be benefited by time, and Mr. Hughes's Brave, a three-year-old brother to Barcaldine, of whom great things were predicted, were also withdrawn ; and thus the way seemed smoothed for Highland Chief, especially as Mr. Gerard's Elzevir, whose victory in the Royal Hunt Cup was so creditable to him, had been amiss and interrupted in his course of training. The only dangerous opponents at that time seemed to be The Prince, whose running in the Derby was of no significance, but who had more than once before proved himself a good horse, and Sir F. Johnstone's Royal Angus, who represented the unknown quantity. But as Highland Chief, instead of getting a better favourite, himself went back in the betting, it became clear that he too was not going on well, and all sorts of contradictory reports were current concerning him. According to one account, he was suffering from diabetes in a mild form, while according to another he was affected with weak ankles. So it was that when the Duke of Hamilton's Ossian—who had been, so to speak, trained in public, and who had improved each time he ran—came out and won the Great Yorkshire Stakes from Chislehurst and Ladislas, many people ranged themselves on his side, though Stockwell and his daughter Achievement were the only two animals that had won the double event. Not a very encouraging precedent this for those who knew that Ossian, much as he might have improved, was but a moderate horse.

One or two outsiders which had been talked of as probable runners, including M. Lefevre's Hauteur, who won the One Thousand Guineas, were eliminated at last, and when the numbers came to be hoisted only nine horses were found to be in the field ; one of these being Mr. McDougal's buckler against the Republican propaganda, which he thinks France encourages, and will be proof against any advances made to him here. This is another sharp reply to the foreign policy of France, and it will go on thus gradually failing, so long as such irritating hands guide it. To obtain a different result, the King would have had to make his official visit to France on starting, not on returning. He might have left Paris even, and have been himself reassured by France, instead of returning to it won over by others. France cannot be indifferent to this fact, or underrate it. This young, popular, interesting King, who is about to be surrounded by a number of Sovereigns and Heirs-Apparent, might some day become a source of considerable uneasiness on the flank of France. He reigns over a proud and sober nation, which turns out soldiers brave and steady at the post of honour. The mind of that young King ought not to have been alienated. During the term of office of the first Ferry Cabinet it was urged to make itself the sponsor of the return of Spain into the concert of the Great Powers, thus gaining such a debt of gratitude which Spain would have felt. M. Ferry fell too soon to realize the scheme. The negligence

form his mission ; and Ossian, who lay second all the way, took up the running half a mile from home. Highland Chief for a few strides seemed about to head him, but it was a last and hopeless effort, for he soon died away ; and then The Prince challenged him and for a moment seemed to hold him. But he, too, failed in stamina ; and Ossian, after being two or three times touched with the spur by Watts, increased his advantage, and it was all in vain that John Osborne, who twenty years ago won so fine a race at Doncaster on Lord Clifden, urged Chislehurst in pursuit. Ossian came on at his leisure and won by three lengths ; Highland Chief finishing a very bad third, with Elzevir fourth, The Prince fifth, Royal Angus sixth, and Ladislas seventh. The first victory of the Duke of Hamilton in the St. Leger was greeted with such cheers as are not often heard, even at Doncaster, and no success could have been better deserved. Ossian was bred by the Duke ; his sire being Salvator, who won the French Derby and Grand Prix de Paris in 1875, and would have won the St. Leger if he had not gone amiss. Salvator, though still the property of M. Lupin, was hired by Mr. Cookson, of the Neasham Stud, for three years, and he is also the sire of Elzevir. Ossian's dam is Music, who has bred Fiddler and other winners of less note ; and, being a big and backward colt, he only ran once as a two-year-old, being unplaced to St. Blaise and Elzevir when they ran a dead heat for the Molecomb Stakes at Goodwood. This season he ran several times before winning two races at Goodwood, where he was beaten at a difference of 5 lb. by his stable-companion Blue Grass, who, in the Cesarewitch with 7 st. 2 lb., where Ossian is not engaged, must be deemed well handicapped. Ossian then ran in the Great Yorkshire Stakes, where he gave Chislehurst 4 lb. and beat him ; and he may win two or three races this autumn, as he is entered in the Great Foal and Grand Duke Michael Stakes at the Newmarket First October Meeting, and in the Select and the Royal Stakes, the Newmarket Derby, and the Challenge Stakes at the Second October Meeting.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE CROATIAN RIOTS.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News*, telegraphing on Sept. 9, says :—"It appears that the Hungarian Government is trying to hush up the alarming news from Croatia, and particularly from Zagorie, near Ivanez, where another encounter has taken place between the Hussars and the peasants. The Hussars dealt cruelly with and killed many of their opponents. Details have reached Vienna of an affair in Voca and Marusavec, where excesses have taken place ; but these were directed against the Jews, and were put down by the military. General Ramberg's proclamation, which was considered a master-piece of energy and moderation, was the work of the Premier, M. Tisza, and was only signed by the General, who is prepared to act by M. Tisza's orders on all points. General Ramberg's remark to the judges who waited upon him is characteristic of Croatia's present condition. The General said : 'The peasants, who revolted because they were ruined by a tyrannous authority, will stand accused before you. Consider the cause of the trouble, and be clement.' The newspapers were prohibited by the Government from publishing the resolutions of the Croatian National party." Advices from Herzegovina state that the entire province is in a state of ferment. On the scene of former encounters near Ulottand Kalinovic fights between the Imperial Jagers and the insurgents have taken place, in which blood was shed on both sides. At Agram on Saturday afternoon, a crowd assembled (says a Reuter's telegram), and proceeded to break the windows of a cafe and several houses belonging to Jews. On the military interfering they were attacked with stones, and consequently fired upon, but, fortunately without, however, injuring any one. Several arrests were made, and presently order was restored. The troops remained on guard in the streets all night. The disturbances on Sunday are renewed, but the rioters were dispersed. Collisions are reported to have occurred in the country districts between the peasants and the gendarmes, and among the former there have been several killed and wounded.

Telegrams received on Thursday from Agram report that intelligence from the interior of the province reports that disturbances are daily occurring, more especially at certain points, and are attended with conflicts with the troops of an increasingly serious character. In a fight at Jabokovacz on Wednesday between the military and the peasants, twenty of the latter were killed and many wounded. The *Nemzet*, the organ of the Tisza Cabinet, announced on Thursday that the outbreak of a well-organized revolutionary movement is to be apprehended on the Croatian and Banat frontier, but that in any case the despatch of a large military force to those districts is necessary.

Reuter's telegrams from Agram state :—The disturbances on the frontier continue, and show a tendency rather to spread. Hitherto, however, the disorders have, for the most part, been quelled on the appearance of the military, though in several cases the soldiers have been compelled to resort to force. Troops have been ordered to all the threatened districts, and in places where military are already quartered the garrisons have been reinforced. An encounter took place yesterday (Sept. 13) at Rejkicic, on the Bosnian frontier, between a military detachment and a number of armed peasants. One of the rioters was killed and another wounded.

A Vienna telegram of Sept. 14 states :—"It is reported here that the disturbances in Croatia were fomented by Russian agitators, having money at their command for that purpose."

COUP D'ETAT IN BULGARIA.

THE news of a Bulgarian *coup d'état* has caused some sensation on the Continent. According to the information received in Paris, the Minister of War concentrated around the capital, under the pretence of manœuvres, three brigades, while the President of the Council had an interview with M. Dragon Zankoff, chief of the Liberal party, recently released from the prison at Vratza. The object of these pourparlers was to make the Prince renounce the exceptional powers conferred by the Extraordinary Sobranje of 1881. To support the demonstration, M. Jonin, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary, came to Sophia and presented an ultimatum, imposing upon the Prince the resignation of his extraordinary powers and the convocation of a Constitutional Assembly, under the menace of a manifesto from the Czar relieving the Bulgarians of their oath of allegiance and instituting the provisional regency of General Soboleff. Prince Alexander then summoned the chief of the Opposition, M. Zankoff, who replied, "Too late." A further conference with M. Soboleff of three hours' duration, ended with the Prince's complete capitulation.

A Vienna correspondent says that the semi-official *Politische Correspondenz* (which never publishes anything on any subject without authorization), gives the following version of recent events in Bulgaria :—Hearing on his return to Sophia of the action of the Russian Generals, Prince Alexander entrusted M. Grekoff with the formation of a new Cabinet. He also summoned Generals Soboleff and Kaulbars—ordering the former to leave the country and requesting the latter to remain at the Ministry of War. Thereupon, the two Russian Ministers drew from their pockets letters from the Czar commanding them not to leave Bulgaria, even at the Prince's orders. Immediately afterwards M. Jonin, the Russian Diplomatic Agent, entered, and laid before Prince Alexander his so-called ultimatum, of which the following were the conditions :—First, the Prince must consent to abandon the absolute power which he assumed some time ago ; secondly, he must summon a great National Assembly within six months for the purpose of Constitutional revision ; and, thirdly, he must leave the administration of the country entirely in the hands of Generals Soboleff and Kaulbars—renouncing even the power to sign decrees and promulgate laws. The Prince categorically declined to accept these conditions, being supported in this even by M. Zankoff, the Liberal leader, who advised him not to summon the Sobranje. In the meantime he was taken ill, having caught cold at the military review, and remained several days in bed. On Sept. 10, however, a telegram arrived from St. Petersburg, and on the same day the prince signed the manifesto summoning the Sobranje. Several foreign Powers have already made inquiries at St. Petersburg about M. Jonin's mission ; but the Russian Government has given assurances that it has by no means the character attributed to it. The *Politische* concludes by saying that now that the Sobranje has been summoned Europe should request the recall of the two Russian generals.

The Ragusa correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes :—"I may now state that the Prince of Bulgaria, while complaining of the action of the Russian envoy and generals to representatives of all the Powers, made a special appeal for assistance to Germany, and, through her, to Austria. The Prince's appeal was facilitated by the presence of his aide-de-camp at Berlin. It was while waiting for an answer to this appeal that the Prince delayed replying to the Russian ultimatum and made his counter proposition. The delay was for this very reason not tolerated at St. Petersburg, and M. Jonin conveyed a peremptory message from the Czar that he must re

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3.

THE financial telegrams from London of yesterday's date advise a further drop of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. French Rentes, which are now worth 107½, and of ⅛ in three per cent. Consols, the closing quotation for which is 100⅞. Other Stock Exchange Securities show no alteration. Money is still easy, and three and four months' sight Indian Bills are discountable in the open market at ⅜ per cent. below the Bank of England's rate. Oriental Bank shares, £12 ; Chartereds, £23-10 ; Mercantiles, £16 ; Hongkongs, £58.

There is no change worth noticing in the General Produce Markets.

The Sheep Skin Sales in London closed yesterday with full prices to a slight advance. The number of skins sold is 510,000.

The Manchester Piece-goods Market is firm, and producers are asking higher prices. Business is in the meantime stationary.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed strong. Surats firm : arrivals dull, sales 15,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. Middling Uplands and Good Fair Oomra have advanced 1-16d., say to 5⅛d. and 4¾d. respectively. There is no change in other spot prices. The quotation for ready Mid-Uplands in New York is unaltered, and futures for the month of January one point down, the closing price being 10·80 cents. The figures to date are given below :—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Monday ..	374,000	355,000	477,000
Tuesday's receipts	24,000	25,000	27,000
Total since 1st Sept.	398,000	380,000	504,000

AMERICAN CROP AND THE STATE OF TRADE.—Messrs. Ellison and Company, in their monthly Cotton Report, dated Liverpool, 12th September, 1883, state : "We would say that at the moment the most current idea is that the outturn will not be much, if any, less than 6,250,000 bales, while with an open winter, the larger figure (6,500,000 bales) may be witnessed. Little attention will be paid to small crop estimates unless Manchester improves, especially as, whatever may be the size of the crop, the receipts in October and November are sure to be heavy. This will keep up the visible supply and prevent stock in Liverpool, at any time during the winter, from sinking down to last year's figures. Spinners will see ample supplies for the immediate future, and they will not trouble themselves about the more remote future unless they can make contracts for the forward delivery of Yarn ; in which case, bearing in mind the moderate scale of prices, they will act wisely by at once covering. At the moment the opposing forces consist on the one side of large stocks of cotton and cotton goods all over the world, and a worse state of trade in Manchester than has been experienced since 1878 ; and on the other side a moderate range of prices and bad accounts of the American Crop, which latter may or may not turn out to have been more or less exaggerated. If spinners begin to operate more freely it will be taken for granted that trade has commenced to improve, and the present suppressed bullish feeling would be let loose, the upshot of which would be a more or less important rise in prices ; but if spinners continue to operate sparingly until the receipts at the ports increase to large figures, bad crop accounts will not of themselves be able to lift the market." The latest telegraphic news from America as reported by the home papers just to hand state :—(1) "The effect of the Bureau report has been modified by subsequent good weather." (2) "The weather in the south is clear and cold." (3) "In the Southern States generally the weather is favourable for picking." (4.) "At Galveston the receipts are increasing."

MONEY.—At the Board meeting to-day the Directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates of discount and interest one per cent., making that for demand loans eight per cent. The rates charged here are now on a par with those of the Bank of Bengal.

EXCHANGE remains quiet with few bills offering. The demand for Bank paper for forward delivery is also slack, the views of buyers being above those of sellers. We hear that further sales of the Secretary of State's cable transfers have been made at 1s. 7 21-32d., and the biddings to-day are expected to bring about the same figure. According to Reuter, Bar Silver has fallen to 50¾d. per oz.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 7 21-32d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 7 19-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 7 29-32d.
Francs, 3 months' sight	Fcs. 2·09½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER dull—4 per cents., Rs.98⅜ ; 4½ per cents., Rs. 101¼.

SHARES.—Port Cannings are in good demand at Rs. 382½. Colabas have declined to Rs. 812½. Little doing in Press Securities. There is a slightly better feeling in Mill shares, and rates in some cases have recovered a little. Business is reported in Alliances at Rs. 875 ; Albert Edwards at Rs. 565 ; Empress at Rs. 845 ; Gordons at Rs. 690 ; Imperial Cottons at Rs. 560 ; Jewraz Balloos at Rs. 1,140 ; Khataos at Rs. 1,030 ex div. ; Madras United at Rs. 3,000 ex div. ; Manockjee Petits at Rs. 1,335 ex div. ; and Orientals at Rs. 702½. Bombay and Burmah Tradings have fallen to Rs. 4,450. There are sellers of Kemp and Company's shares at Rs. 338 per share.

COTTON.—There is a firm tendency on the part of sellers, who still adhere to a high level of prices, and consequently exporters seem unwilling to operate to any extent either in ready Cotton or the new crop. The business done on account of the local mills is also on a small scale.

NEW CROP.—The successive rains for three days at Khangaum are said to have done considerable injury to the young plants, and there has been a shedding of the pods just bursting. The rainfall is believed to be one of the heaviest ever known in the place.

		Per candy
Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	.....Rs. 177
Do.	Good	..... „ 171-172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 166
Dhollera	F.G.	..... „ 177
Do.	Good	..... „ 170-172
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 163
Westerns	Good	..... „ 160
Do.	F.G.F.	..... „ 152
Dharwar Saw-ginned,		..... „ 171-172
Compta		..... „ 150
New Machine-ginned Broach,	Good	..... „ 213 Mar.
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	..... „ 182-183 „
„ Bengal	Good	..... „ 147 Jan.

In LINSEED some business is reported at Rs. 5-11 per cwt.

RAPESEED is steady, with a fair inquiry for export at Rs. 8-4 to Rs. 8-6 per cwt for Guzerat, Rs. 7-13 to Rs. 7-15 for Cawnpore, and Rs. 7-0 to Rs. 7-2 for Brown.

WHEAT is dull, with little or nothing doing. Prices are unchanged, say :—White Pessie No. 1, Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ per candy. Yellow, Rs. 27 to Rs. 27½ ; Luskari, Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½ ; Catha, Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½.

FREIGHTS continue quiet, without any quotable alteration of importance.

PIECE-GOODS.—The market is steady with prices a shade firmer.

BANK OF BOMBAY RATES OF BUSINESS.

DISCOUNT CHARGED—			
On Government Bills	8	per cent. per annum	
On Private Bills	10	do.	do.
INTEREST CHARGED—			
On Demand Loans on Government Securities, Port Trust Bonds, or Bullion	8	do.	do.
On Loans on Government Securities, or Port Trust Bonds	8	do.	do.
On Loans on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	9	do	do.
On Cash Credits on Government Securities	8½	do.	do.
On Cash Credits on Goods, or Metals in Godown, or on Port Trust Warrants	10	do.	do

Oct. 3, 1883.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5p. ct.	750
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	6 do.	965
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	4 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	— 250	12½	5 do.	93

LAND COMPANIES.

New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 25	812½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 14	382½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	60	1,425
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	565
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	100	100	Rs. 7½	132
Alfred Manf'g. Co..	1,000	500	500	18½p.s.	545
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co. Ld.	1,800	1,000	—	Rs. 30	875
Bhownuggur Mills ..	4,800	100	100	...	40
Bombay United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	995
BudneraMfg.Co., Ld.	1,000	—	500	...	415
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	750
Cooria Mills	900	50	1,000	Rs. 30	840
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	all	507½
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,186	500	all	Rs. 25	845
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,400	1,000	1,000	...	980
Golam Baba S. Co....	1,000	500	400	20	480
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	...	690
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,090
HydrabadSpinningCo.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,190xd
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	500	..	560
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co..	600	500	500	Rs. 55	590
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,140
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	975
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,030xd
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 4	133
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	150p. s.	3,000xd
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,000xd
Manockjee Petit's ..	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 60	1,335xd
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 12	235
Morarjee Gocouldas ..	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,030
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	1,020
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 20	702½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 14	330
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	250	..	...	295
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	30	280
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,400
Shoiapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,400
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 4	990
Southern India	600	500	Rs. 33	Rs. 20	515xd
Victoria Mills	680	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	775
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..	..	£20	218 3-0	5 p.ct	350
Do. New £20 shares..	..	£20	13 0 14-6	do.	25
Ditto ..	..	£20	65-7-3	do.	73
Ditto ..	..	£20	71-13-1	do.	82
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co..	..	£100	1,000	do.	1,040
Do. New Shares...	41	£18	6-5-0	do.	315

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	180	5,000	2,850	Rs. 125	1,000
Akola Press Co	33	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co..	100	500	all	18p.ct.	425
Albert Press Co., Khandeshe	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 170	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 30	380xd
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	50	all	Rs. 75	650
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co ..	1,400	250	all	10	68
Bombay Cotton Press.	300	500	500	..	1,020
Colaba Press Co	500	1,800	1,800	50	1,225
Dhollera P. & G. Co..	600	300	all	30	225
East India Press Co ..	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,385
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,975
French Press Co.....	300	600	all	75 p.s.	640
Mannar Manfg. Co..	600	250	250	..	230
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 45	405xd
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 30	235
Prince of W. Press ..	501	500	500	100	900
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	585
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 150	1,210
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	400	00		65	800xd

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque May Queen, 285 tons, Captain Hugan, will sail to-day for Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Bhownuggur with a general cargo and 35 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Kerby Hall, 1,759 tons, Captain R. Collins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (1st Sept.) with a cargo of 3,000 tons coal.

THE Anchor Line steamer Hispania, 2,213 tons, Captain James Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Surg. J. S. Wilkins, Mr. J. Scott, Mrs. Ellen Scott, Mr. E. Scott, Mr. C. Scott, and Miss Sutcliffe.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,508 tons, Captain D. Campbell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Vidal, Mr. and Mrs. K. T. Best, Lieut.-Col. Bushman, Mrs. Wetherall, Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Pemberton, and 10 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Verona (s)	Atkinson	London, Sept. 5.
	Kerby Hall (s)	Collins	Cardiff, Sept. 1.
	Hispania (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Aug. 29.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Arabia (s)	Mackerricas.	Persian Gulf.
	Chindwara	Campbell ..	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Barque May Queen, Hogan, to Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Euphrates, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Abyssinia, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
28 Sirdhana (s) .....Barker .....Bombay, Sept. 6.
Arratoon Apear (s)Mactavish .. Hongkong, Sept. 12.
G. of St. Vincent(s)Brock .....Melbourne, Aug. 31.
Ladak .....Delarby .....Bombay, Sept. 11.
A. E. Killam .....Kenaley .....Liverpool, May 22.
29 C. of Edinburgh (s)Barham .....Glasgow, Aug. 21.
Shazhzada (s) .....Budd .....Singapore, Sept. 1.
Newman Hall ....Slater .....New York, May 27.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 28.—Steamers Madura, Navarino, and Maharani.
Sept. 29.—Steamers Calcutta and Bancoora. Ships Moultan and Allanshaw.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Murray s—200 barrels alum, The Agra Bank ; 51 barrels rosin, Hussonally Noorbhoy.
Castle Eden s—35 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—10 packages earthenware, A. Suchadina.

FROM LONDON.

Africa s—9 cases glassware, Geo. Jennings and Co.
Rohilla s—30 cases brandy, John Fleming and Co.
Patna s—25 cases eau de cologne, F. Masotti and Co ; 75 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 1 hogshead wine, Nowrojee Jamsetjee.
Dear Hill s—9 cases port, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—5 bales brown paper, Abdoolhoosein Abdoolally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—300 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co ; 32 bales wool, Girdhurdas Ramgoonli ; 1,375 cwts bones, Khanmahomed Nensey ; 220 bales cotton waste, Khuifaubhoy Damamy ; 250 bales rags, Khimjee Heerjee ; 8 bales hides, Hurjeebhoy Jamull ; 2,400 cwts bones, Allarakhia Canjee ; 4,000 cwts bones, Cassum Mahomed ; 80 cwts coir yarn, Megjee Mooljee; 800 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Allarakhia ; 4,007 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 250 bales rags, Canjee Samjee.
Wistow Hall s—225 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow ; 10 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 52 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee.

FOR PORT SAID.

Preston s—803 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bokhara s—120 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bokhara s—6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers ; 230 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Wistow Hall s—6,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Maud Hartman s—196 bales cotton, Mooljee Oomersee.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice SCOTT.

For further directions and costs.

520-80—Bomonjee and H.—Morarjee Poonja vs Cooverjee Ludha and another—Hore, C. and B.—Part heard.

To confirm the Commissioner's report and for further directions and costs.

375-80—Jefferson B. and D.—Dewkabai vs. Nanbai and another—R. M. Sayani, and R. Bicknell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

448-80—Ardaseer and H.—Nurrotumdass Cahndas vs Navivahoo and others—Smith and F., and Cleveland, L. and N.
25-83—Craigie, L. and O.—C. H. B. Forbes vs. Sorabjee Eduljee Dubash and others—Macfarlane and E. and J. C. Cama.
53-83—Prescot and W.—A. Buchanan vs. Gordhun Pitamber—Crawford and B.
59-83—Macfarlane and E.—Moorbai vs. Valjee Natha—Smith and F.
65-83—Khunderao M.—Dayal Shimji vs. Suntookji Sorabji Suntook and another—M. M. Munshi.
71-83—Jefferson B. and D.—Dossabhoy Burjorji vs. Jewanji Jamasji—Macfarlane and E.
73-83—Ardeshr and H.—Nursoo Dhurmsaj vs. Fakir Mahomed Vulad, &c. Huzrat and others—Tyabji and D.
343-82—Tobin and R.—The London B. and M. Bank vs. the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Vishanath Narayen Mundlik and another—R. M. Sayani.
17-83—Tobin and R.—Chabelsaren Killote Koonji, &c., vs. Ashubai and others—Khunderao M., and H. C. and B.
90-76—A. F. Turner—Ashabai and others vs. Chowakaren Killote Kanjee, &c.—Tobin and R., and Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

Long Causes.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

711-76—Tobin and R.—Pandappa Soobaya Sondhe and others vs. Morarji Topen and others—E. Wilkins.—Part heard.
381-80—Smith and F.—Premjee Heerjee and others vs. Goolam Hoosein Meya Jan and another—Craigie, L. and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

557-80—Jefferson, B. and D.—Heeralal Jumnadas vs. Pulchan Kasheerajii and another—M. H. Khan.
8-82—J. C. Cama.—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vuludbas Hurjeewan and others.—Crawford and B.; Pestonjee K. and Jamsetjee.
9-82—J. C. Cama—Heerjee Vussonjee and another vs. Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Crawford and B.; Pestonjee K. ; and Jamsetjee.
403-82—Cleveland, L. and N.—Premchund Roychund vs. the Gordon Mills Co.—Craigie L. and O.
478-74—Jefferson B. and D.—Goculdas Curramsey vs. The New Piece-goods Bazzar Co.—Shapurjee and T.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 1.

Bayly, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 2.

Tritton, Lieut., 21st Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 3.

Wetherall, Capt., Dy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. for Mastekry, on duty, from Poona.
Wilkins, Surg., from leave, from England.
Southey, Lieut., 12th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Poona.
Vivian, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Punjab Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Auckettill, Lieut., 2nd Belooch Regt., on duty, from Poona.
Lawson, Lieut., 14th Madras N. I., from leave, from England.
Odnand, Surg.-Maj., from leave, from England.
Atkinson, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers N. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Tucker, Lieut.-Col., Durham L. I., from leave, from England.
FitzRoy, Lieut.-Col., 5th Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Covey, Major, Durham L. I., from leave, from England.
Raymond, Vety.-Surg., on leave.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 3.

Macnaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bombay Lancers, from leave, to Poona.
Cunningham, Major, Staff. from leave, to Mhow.
Odnand, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Agra.
Tucker, Lieut.-Col., Durham L. I., from leave, to Meerut.
Prior, Lieut., 20th Bengal L. I., from leave, to Allahabad.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, MEADOW-STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(OPPOSITE ROGERS & CO.)

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Offices, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, and East-street, Poona, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. BERENICE and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT, ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER.

AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prices &c. &c. &c.

Prices as previously advised, on the two years system.

Plain square Piano.....	Rs. 33 per month	or Rs.	750
Semi-grand, or three legs ..	36 „	or „	825
	6 „ „ „	or „	1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, PAREL, by 11 p. m. on FRIDAY, 5th instant, should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, GUNESH KHIND, until further notice.

G. H. DEAN, Captain,
Offg. Pte. Secy. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Government House, Parel, 3rd October, 1883.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

ADEN.

BIRTH.

LUCAS—September 20, at Aden, the wife of Captain H. C. E. Lucas, Bo. Staff Corps, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

LINDSLEY—HALL—September 29, at Christ Church, Ahmednuggur, by the Rev. A. A. Polchampton, John Thomas Lindsley to Elizabeth (Lizzie) Hall.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

NICOL—September 26, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant Nicol, 25th Regt. M. N. I., of a son.
LITTLE—October 2, at Akola, Berar, the wife of Charles Little, Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., of a son.
SHELDRICK—September 24, at Ootacamund, the wife of Henry Sheldrick, of Nellacotta, S. E. Wynaad, of a son.
WEYLANDT—September 29, at Agra, the wife of Otto Weylandt, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DONALDSON—STEADMAN—September 26, at Simla, Peter D. Donaldson, Superintendent, Central Jail, Buxar, to Mary Emily Beatrice, daughter of Francis R. Steadman, New Malden, Surrey.

DEATHS.

SIMON—September 27, at Madras, Elizabeth, wife of Pensioned Sergeant-Major J. H. Simon, in her 68th year.
WATERS—September 24, at Meerut, Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Waters, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, aged 30 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1883.

THE reports from Paris appear to indicate that divisions of opinion are, as might have been expected, putting a strain on the cohesion of M. Ferry's Cabinet. A Ministerial crisis is so ordinary a phenomenon of the autumnal recess in France, when Ministers have no more exciting occupation than to quarrel with one another, that it would be rather a surprising thing if this autumn [illegible] ample harvest of anxious problems, [illegible] by without one. Perhaps it would be [illegible] to interpret it as an omen of peace ; but we fear, we think, that delay in this case must be favourable to a peaceful solution. The interests [illegible] in this case are so numerous that [illegible] gained tells on their side. The Free [illegible] have no lack of advisers at the [illegible] moment, and the advice, as might be expected, is very contradictory and must be slightly confusing. But English advice, distasteful as it may be, should preponderate over German encouragement to a "spirited colonial policy," even when seasoned with a few flings at England's selfish greed. The Spanish incident, thought not of first-class importance, must have a sobering effect at the present moment on the ebullient Parisian temper.

IN a recent article we referred to the class of Statutory Civilians and the very unsatisfactory mode according to which these officers are now appointed. The subject is one in which the native public have naturally a great interest, and that interest has been considerably sharpened by the singular use which has been made in recent controversies of [illegible]ians. assumed inferiority of this class of civilians. But the Indian Government cannot [illegible]ance if we would hope, to the intrinsic importance of this question. The principle was [illegible]ent, that under the late Conservative Government [illegible]vice was one-sixth of the Covenanted Civil Service in order to consist of natives appointed by [illegible] within a this country. This means that [illegible] less than measurable time there will be not [illegible] Civilians in one hundred and fifty Nominations [illegible]y rate pro-India. It was intended, or at [illegible]regarded as fessed, that these men should be [illegible]on, if not the equals in prospects and position [illegible]eagues who wholly in pay, of their [illegible]petition, already had entered the service by [illegible]abundantly though it ought to have been [illegible] the matter manifest to any one who gave [illegible] attention a moment's consideration that this [illegible] have been was a chimerical one. It ought to [illegible] under clear that public servants appointed [illegible]radictory such extremely divergent, almost [illegible] public tory conditions, could never occupy in [illegible]mpetition estimation the same position. The [illegible] serious tion Civilian presents himself with [illegible] which guarantees of intellectual efficiency [illegible]guarantee also carry with them an indirect moral [illegible] himtee. The Nomination Civilian presents [illegible] exself with no really trustworthy guarantee [illegible]ily, cept that he belongs to a respectable family and that some elevated English official has [illegible]at favourable opinion of his father or his [illegible]r in uncle. He passes two years as a probationer, [illegible]es the office of some Collector, acquires the [illegible]ark, sary familiarity with the routine of official [illegible] and qualifies himself, if he possesses [illegible] fair intelligence and application, to pass the [illegible] the departmental examinations. These are [illegible] him only conditions of fitness imposed upon [illegible]m under Lord Lytton's scheme. He is not [illegible] to be compelled to pass any examination which might [illegible] a test of his possessing some intellectual [illegible]e is ture higher than that of an office clerk. [illegible]ege, not required to have studied in any [illegible]ford or to have taken a University degree. [illegible]879, Cranbrook, who was Secretary of State in [illegible] wished to make it obligatory on these Nominated Civilians to continue their studies for two years in England—in our judgment a very wise proposal. But Lord Lytton objected on the ground that it was not necessary, and that families of rank would dislike the condition of being compelled to send their sons to England. If Lord Lytton's object was to create a new Native Civil Service which should be differentiated in every way from the existing Civil Service, and fundamentally incapable of discharging the same duties, and commanding public confidence and respect in the same degree and on the same grounds, he certainly took the right course to secure that end. He proposed further that natives should henceforth be explicitly excluded from the proper Covenanted Service, either expressly by legislation, or by being prevented in some way from competing. To this Lord Cranbrook replied sagaciously "that this could not be done without an application to Parliament, which would have no prospect of success, *and which I certainly would not undertake.*" But unfortunately Lord Cranbrook was induced to sanction the creation of a subsidiary Civil Service, without any adequate safeguards for the competency of those who were nominated to it, although in Lord Lytton's despatch it was expressly laid down that the "Native Civilian was to be eligible equally with his English colleagues to all Civil Service posts, except those of Secretary to Government, Chief Magistrate of a District, and Commissioner of a Division or of Customs." To these excepted offices he could, however, be appointed with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

It is unnecessary to assume that Lord Lytton had any sinister objects in this ill-considered scheme, but it is obvious that it is already condemned in public opinion. Nothing indeed can well be urged for a scheme which has furnished the critics of the Jurisdiction Bill with one of their strongest arguments, an argument in glaring contradiction with the professed objects of the scheme. English good-faith would soon become a bye-word in India if we ostentatiously establish a Native Civil Service on the ground urged in one of Sir Stafford Northcote's despatches of the "urgent political necessity for opening up to natives of ability and character a more important, dignified, and lucrative sphere of employment in the administration of British India," and then turn round and say that the service we have ourselves established offers no serious guarantees of intellectual or moral competency. If this is so it is logically clear that we have made a mistake unless it is believed that a well-paid, incompetent Native Civil Service will satisfy native public opinion, and at the same time be a useful prop to British supremacy. But this opinion, we are inclined to think, is a stupid illusion which cannot find a lodging except in the dullest minds. We think it therefore desirable, and we are glad to hear that it is probable, that the Government of India will shortly propose some revision of the existing rules for the appointment of Statutory Civilians, and endeavour to secure some guarantees of efficiency and culture less conspicuously inadequate than those that exist at present. We trust that some form of examination, or at least the possession of a University degree, may be adopted as an intellectual condition supplementary to mere nomination ; and we should also be glad to hear that a residence in England was also made obligatory, a condition which would not, we believe, offend native opinion. These conditions would mitigate, to some extent, the wide inequality which now exists between the two classes of civilians. There are officials, we know, who exult in this inequality and vastly prefer deferential ignorance to educated independence ; but these are not the persons, fortunately, who exercise any very decisive control on legislation or public opinion either here or in England, no matter what party may be in power.

A LOCAL contemporary owes an apology to the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta, to Reuter's agent at Simla, to the Government of India, and to the public. The "audacious mendacity" of which the *Englishman* was guilty was more than matched by the local paper referred to, which not only adopted and endorsed all that was said in their haste by the Calcutta and Allahabad journals, but strove to give a greater sense of importance and verity to the malicious charges against the Government, by publishing what turns out to be an utterly groundless libel, purporting to have been telegraphed out by its "own correspondent" in London. How any sane man in London could have telegraphed on September 10 that the *Times'* correspondent at Calcutta was "assured that Reuter's agent at Simla has been 'nobbled' by the Government" is incomprehensible, seeing that in the long telegram from its correspondent at Calcutta published by the *Times* on that day there is not a word about the Government "nobbling" anybody, and not even an allusion to Reuter's Simla agent. So far, indeed, as his telegram indicates, the *Times'* representative at Calcutta, when inditing his message, was profoundly unconscious of the fact that his own analysis of the opinions was not the first to be sent to any London paper. When the matter was being discussed in India, our contemporary adopted a heading for paragraphs on the subject, of which he was so fond that he adhered to it long after its complete inapplicability had been demonstrated. That heading—"The garbled telegram"—finds an appropriate place now in the discussion, but as describing the telegram of September 10 from our contemporary's "own correspondent" in London, instead of the message from Reuter's Simla agent, to which it was erroneously and unjustly applied. The *Times* appears to have led the way in adopting the silly idea that the Government of India could have been guilty of such a piece of unseemly buffoonery, rather than fraud—for so clumsy a device could defraud no one—as to send home the nonsensical statement which Reuter issued to the London press; and several other papers followed suit. The *Standard

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Oct. 2.

Rumours of a ministerial crisis are current here, it being stated that differences exist in the Cabinet.

The latest reports are, however, that the Cabinet will await the reassembling of Parliament before taking further measures.

PRESIDENT GREVY AND HIS SON-IN-LAW.

The Ministers have remonstrated with President Grévy for permitting his son-in-law, Mr. Wilson, to meddle with affairs of state.

ARREST OF THE DEPUTY FOR METZ.

M. Antoine, the deputy for Metz, has been arrested on a charge of high treason.

AFFAIRS IN TONGKING.

News from Tongking states that a combined expedition from Hanoi and Haiphong has proceeded against Bacninh (?)

RECEPTION OF KING ALPHONSO IN MADRID.

MADRID, Oct. 2.

The ovation given here to-day to King Alphonso on his arrival from Paris was altogether unprecedented. The Palace was thrown open to the public, and His Majesty held a reception, which was attended by thirty thousand people.

THE INDIAN DOCTORS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Oct. 2.

The doctors and hospital assistants whose services were lent by the Indian Government to Egypt during the late cholera epidemic will shortly return to India.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LISBON, Oct. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goa, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 2nd inst.

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed strong. Sugars firm.

The London Cotton market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera..... 3 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been firm, producers asking higher prices, business meantime stationary.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 80⅜

4½ per cent. " 94 11-16

3 per cent. Consols for account 100⅜

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 102

4½ " French Rentes 107½

Bar Silver ..... 50d.

Oriental Bank Shares £13

Chartered " £23-10

Do. Mercantile " £16

Hongkong and Shanghai " £58

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY, NIGHT, October 2.

10 p.m. ..... 77·8

WEDNESDAY, October 3.

6 a.m. ..... 75·5

10 a.m. ..... 82·3

2 p.m. ..... 83·3

6 p.m. ..... 80·0

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will leave Parel station for Kirkee at 11-24 p.m. on Friday, the 5th instant.

THE Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Johnson) and two daughters arrived here by the mail-steamer Verona yesterday.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday raised its rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round. The minimum is now 8 per cent.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that "the Venerable the Archdeacon S. Stead has obtained twenty days' privilege leave of absence, and left Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st instant, the object being to visit some parts of Northern India, more especially those of historical importance, such as Delhi, Cawnpore, Lucknow, &c. The Reverend Mr. F. L. Sharpin, the Senior Presidency Chaplain, has been appointed Archdeacon *pro tem.* On Mr. Stead's return from leave, he will, in addition to his own duties, conduct those of the Bishop also, during the absence of his lordship on furlough. His lordship purposes embarking for England by the steamer leaving Bombay on Friday, the 26th instant."

MR. SEYMOUR KEAY, who has been occupying himself in London with the formation of the British India Committee, returned by yesterday's mail-steamer. We understand that Mr. Keay has been empowered to form branch associations in India in connection with the London Committee.

AN appeal from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the Singer Manufacturing Company's case, was heard at the High Court yesterday before the Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Pinhey. On the 14th August last, at the instance of Mr. Nusserwanjee Merwanjee Patel, Mr. Cooper found the defendant and appellant, Mr. H. A. Geyer, guilty of defamation in having inserted an advertisement in the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper in reference to the Singer sewing machines, and inflicted a fine of Rs. 500 upon him. Mr. Lang, the appellant's counsel, urged three points in support of the appeal, namely, 1st, that even assuming that the advertisement complained of referred to the prosecutor, the appellant was justified by the circumstances disclosed in the evidence to make the statements he made in the advertisement; 2nd, that the evidence did not show that the advertisement was intended for the prosecutors; and 3rd, that assuming that the first two points went against the appellant, the fine inflicted by the magistrate was excessive. Mr. Lang was followed by the Advocate-General, who supported the conviction, but the learned counsel had not finished his remarks when the court adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces returned to Naini Tal from Rainni on Saturday last. The trip into the interior from a sporting point of view was not very successful.

IN the last number of the *Gazette of India* an officer in the Central India Agency is granted leave to Europe with the declaration that "the local Government has no objection to extension or commutation of the leave by the Secretary of State." This is the first instance that we have seen of the operation of the Resolution published some months ago by the Government on the modification of the rules under which leave can be taken to England.

A LAHORE telegram states that a serious accident is reported to have occurred on the Indus Valley State Railway at the Rahimyarkhan station. A goods train ran into a passenger train. Some lives, it is stated, were lost, and many persons were injured.

A CALCUTTA telegram, dated October 1, to the *Pioneer*, states:—"A crowded meeting of Silchar tea-planters was held at Silchar last Saturday, at which a number of sensible and temperate resolutions in regard to the opposition to Mr. Ilbert's Bill were adopted. Passive resistance to the present policy of the Government of India was generally considered most advisable at this important meeting."

THE *Indian Daily News* publishes the following:—"We have received many letters asking who will receive subscriptions for Miss Pigot, to enable her to appeal against the dissatisfying judgment of Mr. Justice Norris. We can now answer that Mr. Robert Knight, Editor of the *Statesman*, will receive all subscriptions on Miss Pigot's account, and that they will be duly acknowledged in the public papers. We think the public will benefit by an appeal, and we trust that, for the sake of truth and justice, Miss Pigot will be helped to defend her good name,—a name which has been held in honour, and which, we have a conviction, will yet be vindicated."

SOME particulars of the progress and prospects of the coal-fields Association which was lately established by an English company at Perim are given by an up-country paper. "The history of the undertaking may be said to date from the 19th of last July, on which day the ship Ben Nevis reached the island with a supply of plant and appliances for carrying on the trade. Work was at once commenced; but a beginning had hardly been made when the company found themselves without [illegible] and it was not until the end of August that their [illegible] from Bombay. By the first lighter was successful

launched, and another has since been added. For some weeks past the company have been able to supply one ship a day, and there seems every prospect of the place soon coming into general use as a coaling station for vessels making the passage of the Red Sea. The community now consists of 18 Europeans, including a doctor, and 250 natives, with four policemen for the protection of person and property."

THE Report upon the Salt Revenue Department of Northern India for the official year 1882-83 shows some decrease in the total outturn of salt, and, naturally, after the reduction of the duty, a greater decrease in the revenue realised. The amount collected falls short by thirty-three and-a-half lakhs of the sum brought to account in the previous year, and by nine lakhs of the average collections of the five previous years. The effect of the lowered duty is shown by the percentage of the charges of the Department to its receipts, which this year stands at 11·78 per cent, whereas had the former rate of Rs. 2-8 been recovered, it would have been only 9·18. The equalisation of the duty over India, which benefited Bengal comparatively so much more than Northern India, does not seem to have affected the operations of the Department at all appreciably; or if the Bengal salt has made its way further up-country in consequence, a greater demand has sprung up in other places, for the amount of taxed salt sold by the Department during the twelve-month was not far short of the unprecedentedly high figure reached in the preceding year. In this connection the Allahabad paper notes, moreover, that the published returns of the Department during the present year, which reach us up to the 15th September, show a net increase of Rs. 1,69,000.

OUR Colombo correspondent informed us the other day that Mr. Colquhoun had sent to the *Times* from Ceylon probably the longest telegraphic message ever despatched from this part of the world. The *Ceylon Observer* says on this subject:—"The message which was despatched by Mr. Colquhoun, the special correspondent of the London *Times*, from the Colombo Telegraph Office, was, if not the longest telegraphic message on record in the world, the longest message ever despatched from India or Ceylon. The whole of the message was despatched by Mr. Scholfield, who commenced it at 8 p.m. on the 14th, and worked at it at a stretch till 4 a.m. on the 15th, signalling at the rate of 25 words per minute. It had to be broken up into 12 messages to avoid blocking the line, and the last message was sent at nearly 11-30 p.m. on the 15th."

IN explanation of a series of resolutions regarding the Jurisdiction Bill passed at a meeting of the Defence Association at Calcutta the other day, the *Englishman* says:—

"Their effect is to show that the leaders of the movement in Calcutta heartily endorse, and are prepared to support, to the utmost extent in their power, the attitude that has been adopted throughout the country in view of the possible passing of the Ilbert Bill in whatever form. That attitude is essentially one of resolute determination to perform no voluntary act that shall be capable of being construed into acquiescence in any extension of the Criminal Jurisdiction over European British subjects. It means that should the Government persist in imposing any such extended jurisdiction upon the European community against their will and in violation of their feelings, it must be prepared either to let the law remain a dead letter, or to use physical compulsion on every occasion on which it seeks to put it in operation. In each case the Government will, of course, have its remedy. That is a fact of which the community are well aware, and which they will, no doubt, accept with fortitude and with such patience as may be, should occasion require it. But the efficiency of legal weapons presupposes the sanction of public opinion. The absence of that sanction sooner or later turns their edge against those who wield them."

INTELLIGENCE received at Cairo from the Soudan announces that General Hicks has started on his expedition to Kordofan. There were many deserters from the Mahdi, whose influence was diminishing greatly.

SIR EVELYN BARING assumed his functions as British Diplomatic Agent and Consul General, on Sept. 11, and he paid a visit to the Egyptian Ministers on Sept. 12, but was not to be officially received until the arrival of the Sultan's formal approval of his appointment. He had frequent interviews with the British heads of departments, questioning them closely as to the condition of affairs in Egypt. Sir Evelyn is reported to have expressed himself as unlikely to arrive at any definite conclusion for some time, acknowledging, however, the necessity for the prompt appointment of a financial adviser. He professed himself ignorant as to who was likely to be selected for the post. Overtures had been made to Colonel Scott Moncrieff, who, however, declined. It was generally believed then at Cairo that Mr. Edgar Vincent was likely to be appointed to succeed Sir Auckland Colvin. Cherif Pasha had made most minute inquiries respecting him, and did not appear unfavourable to his nomination. Sir Charles Wilson's name had also been mentioned.

"ATLAS" tells the following characteristic story of the Duke of Connaught in the *World*:—"My postman, who, as a member of the Post Office Volunteers, served the Egyptian campaign, told me the other day a pretty story about the Duke of Connaught which I have never seen in print. There was a little detachment of the Post Office corps on duty at their own work at a place called Talmahuta, when the brigade of Guards marched through it. The Duke came to call upon them, and, taking the honest postmen in the light of gentlemen volunteers, invited himself to afternoon tea. It was not to make much of a chatting fuss, but only among them for an hour, to their great delight, not wholly unmingled with embarrassment."

THE *Bulletin* of the Suez Canal Company publishes the following resolution, which was passed by the board on the 4th inst.:—"On and after the 1st of January, 1884, and until further orders, ships in ballast shall have the benefit of a reduction of 2 fr. 50 c. per ton on the transit tariff."

THE *Times* understands that "a communication has been received at the India Office, from the Government of India, suggesting modifications in the Ilbert Bill. The principal modification which the Governor-General proposes is that the powers contemplated in the Bill to be given to Native Judges, for trying Europeans, shall be confined to District Magistrates and Sessions Judges. It is also proposed to insert a clause giving increased facilities for transferring the trials of suits from one court to another on the application of the parties concerned."

THE sixth International Congress of Orientalists was opened at Leyden on Monday. Nearly two hundred members were present. Herr Heemserk, the Minister for Home Affairs, who is the honorary president of the committee of organization, welcoming the members at the opening general meeting, said the Government appreciated the important influence which the deliberations of a learned and representative gathering must exercise. Professor de Goeje, Secretary to the executive committee, moved a resolution expressing the wish of the Congress that the authorities of the British Museum might allow Orientalists to borrow manuscripts from their collection, and not merely to confine their inspection to the limits of the building. This resolution, after being adopted, was ordered to be communicated to the Trustees of the Museum; and the assistance of the British Government will be invoked to secure the required permission.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sept. 13:—"The Secretary of State is preparing instructions to be cabled to Admiral Crosby, commanding the American fleet in Chinese waters, directing him as to the action to be taken, should foreign intervention become necessary."

IT is stated that a considerable amount—£2,000—of the gold which some time ago was stolen from the Munster Bank has been found in the canal, and that the police have obtained a clue which will enable them to trace a portion of the money which was abstracted from the bank.

THE Dover correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* telegraphed on September 14:—Last night Captain Dreyar, who proposed to cross the Channel in a novel boat with Mr. Ward, left the Admiralty pier in a tub exhibited by him on the previous day along the shore as a simple life-saving gear. He left with the intention of joining Mr. Ward and his son at Folkestone, but has not since been heard of. It was already dusk when he started, and it is feared he has been drowned. Mr. Ward, however, says that he has no fear of Captain Drevar's safety so long as he does not come into collision with anything.

A SINGULAR and touching incident occurred on the 2nd Sept. at the scene of the Battle of Montebello. The Austrian and French military representatives at the Italian manœuvres happened to be together near the ossuary of the soldiers who fell at that battle on the 20th of May, 1859. The Austrian officers made a proposal to the French officers that they should go together on the following day and deposit a wreath on the monument. This was agreed to. On the following day, when the officers met before the monument, General Fabre, the chief French representative, taking the hand of General Joelson, the chief Austrian representative (both of these officers having been severely wounded at Montebello), said: "Permit me, General, to say how touched we were at your proposal to come and deposit together a souvenir of our comrades who died on the field of battle. Our joining together in this act shows that if we fought against each other we learned to appreciate and esteem each other. I take this opportunity to express my heartfelt hope that if we ever meet again on the field of battle it will be as friends, and not as enemies." General Thibaudin has written to General Fabre, thanking him in the name of the country and the army, to whom his attitude and his words have done honour.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS, in a speech at Bangalore on Saturday, paid a well-merited tribute to Lieutenant-General Payn's qualities as a Divisional Commander, and in particular acknowledged the services which the General had always so heartily rendered to the South Indian Rifle Association. The Chief might, the *Madras Mail* thinks, have included in his acknowledgment Mrs. Payn and the Misses Payn, who have attained a proficiency in the use of the rifle which, were it general amongst our countrywomen, would make them tolerably competent to take part in the defence of our hearths and homes in times of trouble. It is believed that General Payn's successor at Bangalore will be Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I., an excellent soldier, and well remembered in India as Lord Napier of Magdala's Military Secretary. Major-General Dillon has just vacated his appointment as Assistant Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.

A ROYAL warrant, respecting the pensions of men who volunteer from the Indian forces, has just been promulgated to the Army by direction of the Secretary of State for War. It states that "should the military service, or the incidents thereof, of a soldier who, on volunteering for general service from our Indian forces to our general forces, elected that his pension should be calculated in accordance with the regulations of our Indian forces, appear to our Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital and to our Secretary of State to merit a pension for which provision is not found in those regulations, the award of such pension may be made with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of our Treasury. A list of the pensions thus specially granted shall be laid before Parliament."

THE TROOPSHIPS.

THE Euphrates left Portsmouth on Sept. 8 for Bombay by way of the Cape. She embarked on the previous day the A Battery, 1st Brigade Royal Artillery from Aldershot to Dinapore, consisting of Major Curtis, Captain Hawkins, Lieutenants Gordon, Caliwell, and Rogers, and 90 men; the D Battery, 1st Brigade, from Shorncliffe to Secunderabad, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Jones, Lieutenants Powles and Montanaro, and 93 men; the No. 2 Battery, 1st Brigade, from Woolwich to Kirkee, consisting of Major Hutchinson, Captain Dalbiac, Lieutenants Minchin, Clerk, and Hanwell and 80 men; drafts of the A and B Brigades, Royal Horse Artillery, composed of Majors Caldecott and Kaye. Lieutenant Crofton and 180 men; drafts of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Brigades, Field Artillery, composed of Major Gambier, Captains Atchinson, Owen, and Purdy, Lieutenants Oldfield, Drake, Robinson, Goff, Preston, and Pullen, and 457 men; and drafts of the 1st division of the Northern, Lancashire, London, Southern, Eastern, Cinque Ports, Western, South Irish, and Welsh Garrison Artillery, consisting of Major Holley, Captain Curtis, Lieutenants Campbell, Tinker, Logan, and Slee, and an aggregate of 228 men. The Euphrates also took out the following passengers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable A. B. De Montmorency, R.A.; Captains Watkins and Rich, R.E.; Lieutenants Cleinsford and Gwatkin, Bengal Sappers and Miners; Captain Bell, Army Pay Department; Surgeons Major Waghorn, Rooney, and White, and Surgeons Trevor Fitz-Gerald, Bartlett, Farmer, Hickman, Jerome, Wescott, Russell, and Mann, Army Medical Department; and Veterinary Surgeons Rayment and Ringe. The total passenger list consisted of fifty-three officers, 1,150 non-commissioned officers and men, sixty-seven women, and ninety-seven children. The Euphrates is fixed to return to Portsmouth on the 24th of December with the 2nd Battalion of the North Lancashire Regiment.

THE Indian troopship Jumna left Portsmouth on Sept. 13 with the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (formerly the 87th Regiment) for Bombay. The battalion, which is intended to be stationed at Rawal Pindi, Bengal, was constituted as follows:—Twenty-six officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Honourable Stevenson and Todd, Majors Taylor, Money, and Dashwood, Captains England, Gardner, Martin, and Stevenson, Lieutenants Adams, Davison, Wilbraham, Tyrwhitt-Walker, Kincaid, Barry, the Honourable E. E. Stopford, Blood, Henry, Wolfe, Connor, Malock, Barnard, and Sandys, Paymaster Anderson, Adjutant Cusack, and Quartermaster Cole, 622 non-commissioned officers and men, 39 women, and 62 children. In addition to the Fusiliers, the Jumna took out 387 men of the 1st Royal Irish Regiment, 83 men of the 2nd Leicester Regiment, Lieutenant Dyer, and 74 men of the 17th Lancers, and the following officers:—Major Jephson, Lieutenant Hilton, the Connaught Rangers; Lieutenant Raymond, Irish Rifles; Lieutenant Maconchy, East Yorkshire Regiment; Lieutenant Copland, 2nd Leicestershire; Lieutenant Campbell, Scotch Rifles; Lieutenant Carruthers, 2nd Devonshire; Lieutenants Cripps and Raith, Leinster Regiment; the Rev. J. Boase, Chaplains' Department; Captain Pitt, R.E.; Captains Kelghley and Vyse and Lieutenant De Boath, Bengal Staff Corps; Surgeon Goldsmith, Bombay Medical Service; Captain Pryse and Lieutenant Stephens, Madras Staff Corps; Lieutenant Parsons, Bengal Lancers; Surgeon Young, Bengal Medical Service; Lieutenant Bell, East Lancashire Regiment; Major Clabby, Bombay P. W. Department; and Surgeons-Major Walsh and Walker and Surgeons Conolly, Nealon, Wright, Skinner, and Goldsmith, Army Medical Department. The Jumna will return to England on the 31st of December with time-expired men and invalids.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Oct. 2.—The barometer has fallen, except at a few stations, in Bengal, Behar, and the Central Provinces. Readings are now lowest on the Madras Coast. The western area of high pressure is showing a tendency to travel northwards to North-Western India. In consequence, northerly and north-easterly currents of wind now prevail in most parts of Northern India, as well as over Assam, Bengal, and Aracan. The weather is fine and bright generally. The rainfall has been slight and only occurred at a few stations. The temperature is somewhat higher. Rain to-day:—Deesa, 1 inch; and slight showers at a few other stations. Previously, Amraoti had 1½ inch; Dhulia and Nellore, ½ inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Byculla
Oct.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously regtd.	79 01	83 04	80 39	89 32
2 Tuesday	0 00	....	....	....
3 Wednesday	.....	0 00	0 00	0 00
Total	79 10	83 04	80 39	89 32
Corresponding date last year	68 06	77 40	74 14	77 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(3rd October, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Thermometer in shade.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Digs.			Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ..	29·962	86·0		W N W	16	0·00
Surat	·931	83·6		E N E	5	1·01
Bombay	·915	82·5		S S E	8	0·00
Ratnagherry	·919	83·3		N N W	9	0·00
Karwar	·914	79·1	N W	moderate	..	0·00
Mangalore ..	·964	78·1		calm	3	0·02
Calicut	·973	79·7		calm	9	0·00
Cochin	·981	83·1		S S W	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·904	88·8		E S E	4	0·00
Madras	·918	76·8		S S W	3	0·81
Negapatam...	·921	74·1		S W	1	2·33

CROP AND WEATHER REPORTS.

THE following is the official summary of the reports of the Agricultural Department on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India, for the week ended on Sept. 25:—

During the week under report the weather has been fair over the greater part of India, and the rainfall correspondingly light. In the Madras Presidency and Mysore the dry crops in several districts are suffering from want of rain; in the Bombay Presidency the fall has been light and unequally distributed, and more is needed in Guzerat and the Southern Mahratta country. In Hyderabad and the Berars, on the other hand, the rainfall has been excessive, and a break would be beneficial. No rain fell in Sind during the week, and the river was, on the 24th September, 5 feet below the previous year's level. In Central India and Rajputana light but general rain continues, and prospects are improving. In British Burma, Assam, and Bengal the rainfall has been light, but the weather continues seasonable, and rice and other crops are progressing favourably, except in Behar and Central Bengal, where the crops on high lands need more rain. Heavy rain fell in the southern and eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and benefitted the rice crop, but slightly injured the cotton and millets. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the rainfall has been generally light, and confined to the early part of the week. The weather is now clear, and in several districts more rain is needed; but on the whole agricultural prospects are fair. No rain appears to have fallen during the week in the Punjab, but prospects there are reported to be fair or good.

Harvesting of millets and oil-seeds continues in Madras and Mysore; rice and the earlier kharif crops are being cut in Bombay; and the land is under preparation for the rabi. The damage from locusts in the Deccan has not proved as serious as was anticipated. Reaping of the kharif and ploughing and sowing of the rabi are also more or less in progress throughout North-Western and Central India. In Bengal the harvesting of early rice and jute is nearly finished, the outturn being, with some exceptions, fair.

Cattle-disease is decreasing in Burma, and is slight elsewhere.

A few deaths from cholera are still reported, and fever is somewhat prevalent, otherwise the public health has much improved.

Prices are either stationary or falling.

THE UNFORTUNATE TELEGRAM.

THE following is the unfortunate mutilated message of Reuter's Simla Agent on the subject of the Jurisdiction Bill Opinions, as issued to and published in the London papers of September 8:—

"THE ILBERT BILL.

(Through Reuter's Agency.)

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A large number of opinions of the provincial authorities upon the Ilbert Bill are published to-day. Out of a total of one hundred and forty, one hundred and fourteen are in favour of, and twenty-six opposed to, the principle or policy of the measure. Among those who approve the Bill are the Governor of Bombay, the Governor of Madras, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the majority of the members of the High Courts of Judicature in Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, and the majority of the members of the Chief Court for the Punjaub. The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Residents of Hyderabad and Rajpootana, the Commissioner at Kurg, and all the members of the Bengal High Court of Judicature, with the exception of the native Judge, are opposed to the Bill. The chief arguments adduced in favour of the measure are that it is in accordance with the policy of the Indian Government; that if the native Judges are fit for the position they occupy they are competent to try Europeans; that the existing law produces administrative inconvenience, and that natives already possess jurisdiction over Europeans in the Presidency towns. On the other hand, the reasons advanced against the Bill are that the educational attainments of the natives do not counterbalance the material difference which exists between their feelings and customs and those of Englishmen, and, further, the indefeasible right of the latter to trial by their peers. It is also urged that the Bill jeopardises the personal safety of Europeans; that there is a material difference between town and country; that the measure will create rather than remove administrative inconvenience, and will have an irritating effect upon the growing harmony between the two races; that it does not bear the stamp of finality; that it will alarm capital; and that the Indian law already recognises a large number of exceptional privileges."

THE *Times*, in a leader on the subject in its issue of September 10, in which it also published a long telegram from its Calcutta correspondent giving his own analysis of th Opinions, says:—"In our Indin telegram this morning will be found a summary of the official Opinions upon the Ilbert Bill published in Calcutta on Saturday in the form of a supplement to the *Gazette*. It will be seen that a very extraordinary discrepancy exists between the account of these opinions given by our Correspondent and that which found its way to this country on Friday night. The *Times* ventured to anticipate a large number of the opinions claimed by the Government as favourable to its policy would be found on examination to give it a very qualified and doubtful support, but we confess that we were not prepared to find the case misstated with such audacious thoroughness. As the public had no opportunity of studying the bulky supplement to the official paper on Friday, it follows that the account transmitted to this country on that day must have been supplied from some official source and consequently that no blame can attach to the well-known news agency through which it came. It is, unfortunately, not the first time that the ordinary channels of public information have been used, in connexion with this very matter, to convey a wholly erroneous impression of what has been done in India to the mind of the people of this country. So mischievous an impression upon the methods by which English gentlemen have been accustomed to carry on public business contrasts somewhat oddly with the high moral tone taken by the supporters of Lord Ripon's policy, and if not checked will, we venture to say, leave upon his administration a stain which many sentimental measures will not suffice to wipe out. It was stated in what we must take leave to call the official telegram that out of a total of 140 official opinions, 114 are in favour of and 26 opposed to the principle or policy of the Ilbert Bill. It will be seen by a reference to the summary given by our Correspondent that the reversal of these figures would give an approximation to the truth, and that it is impossible, even by giving priority to the favourable opinions and leaving a portion of the others unnoticed, to arrive at any result that at all resembles the official statement."

THE *Daily Telegraph* of Sept. 11 writes:—An entirely false and misleading statement has been telegraphed from Simla to the effect that out of one hundred and forty opinions collected from the Mofussil one hundred and fourteen were in favour of the rash measure, and only twenty-six antagonistic to it. How so mendacious or mistaken a declaration can have found its way from the Himalayas to London must be hereafter explained, for it is a mystery to Reuter's Agency; and inquiries, as will be seen by the Secretary's letter to our address, are proceeding. * * * If the Government of Lord Ripon must save its dignity by some hollow compromise, which will in reality shelve the stupid revolution, while affecting to maintain its principle, we will endeavour to preserve a decorous seriousness during the process. But we trust the Viceroy's Council will wash its hands of fallacious telegrams and dishonest summaries, and not tell the English public that its Bill is approved, when the fact is that the only European in the whole of Bengal who has declared in favour of it is a missionary from Boston.

St. James's Gazette, Sept. 12.—What may be the value of the private telegram to a contemporary over which the *Daily News* is so jubilant this morning, we can hardly estimate until we get some more precise information about its origin. At any rate, the manager of Reuter's Telegraph Agency must be aware that the so-called explanation given by his correspondent is worse than no explanation at all. This gentleman telegraphed that "out of a total of 140" published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, "114 are in favour of, and 26 opposed to, the principle or policy of the measure." Some days afterwards the statement, which meanwhile had passed into every newspaper in the three kingdoms, was found to be false and misleading. Then, the agent who sent it being interrogated, he replied, "There was a mistake in transmitting the figures: I wrote 205 against, and not 26." But how could that have been, considering that he said at the same time that the total number of opinions was 140? The numbers 205 and 114 do not make 140, while it happens that 26 and 114 do. The Reuter Company should see to this. Their correspondent's explanation is too evidently wanting in completeness, or in candour. Meanwhile, and on the strength of this most manifest equivocation, we are asked by the admirers of Lord Ripon's Government whether it is not a shameful thing to suspect any of its members of deceiving the public at home by false statements. The answer to that question is, "Certainly not."

The *Evening News*:—"The Indian Government is not happy in its relations with the Reuter Company. A Reuter's telegram on Saturday published to the world the extraordinary intelligence that, of the official opinions which had been taken on the Ilbert Bill, 114 were favourable to that measure, and only twenty-six were against. Those who have studied the process of Indian opinion on this subject know, of course, that this could not be true. Still, so great is their faith in Reuter, they almost wavered in their belief. They began to fear that some extraordinary conversion had taken place among the Indian officials—that the reverberation of the Radical clamour at home, or perhaps the thunders of the native press, had induced them to change their minds. To the Liberals, of course, the telegram of Saturday brought much joy. They affected not to be surprised at the result. They always knew it would be so. The moral force of the Ilbert Bill was something that no Indian official in his calmer moments could resist. The triumph, however, of the Radical press has been a brief one. Once again it is discovered that Reuter has gone wrong about the Ilbert Bill. On the present occasion, unfortunately, sonorous lies are told about the figures. The secretary of the Reuter's Company undertakes to explain, and we very much regret to say that his explanation is most unsatisfactory. The public are led to believe that the error has occurred in the Simla telegram during the process of transmission through the wires. The question is, who is responsible for the words "out of a total of 140" in Saturday's telegram? The burden lies clearly upon Mr. Griffiths to explain how these words are to be reconciled with his explanation of the manner in which the blunder was made. That somebody has blundered is obvious; but for a blunder which, for a few hours, has been so much to the advantage of the Ripon policy, we ought to have a more consistent and intelligible explanation than that which has been assigned.

Allen's Indian Mail says:—We should in fairness, at the very outset, state clearly (what was also stated by the *Times* in its leader yesterday) that an intelligent observer will think of blaming Reuter's Agency for the present, any more than for the former, *contretemps*. As we have shown above, the information is clearly seen to be official, from a mere consideration of the dates. All that can be said against Reuter's Agency in the matter is, that it was wrong—and, after former experience, highly imprudent—in being more careful that the word "official" was not prefixed to the telegram. The prefixing of the word "official" would, doubtless, have weakened the force of the telegram as a manifesto in favour of Lord Ripon's policy; but it is strange that the Agency has not learnt the absolute necessity for this precaution.

In reply to a telegraphic inquiry the *Pall Mall Gazette* received the following reply, for the authority of which it vouches:—"The Government sent nothing through Reuter. Entirely ignorant of what sent. Complete papers published *Gazette* Saturday. Advance copies given press Friday."

Mr. Griffiths, the secretary of Reuter's Telegram Company (Limited), wrote to the London papers as follows:—"In consequence of the extraordinary discrepancy between our Simla telegram of Friday last and the telegram contained in the *Times* of Monday in reference to the published opinions on the Ilbert Bill, our correspondent was asked by telegraph to furnish an explanation. From his reply it appears that a most serious error occurred in the transmission of his telegram over the wires; that instead of 114 opinions being favourable and only 20 contrary as received by us, the figures actually sent by our correspondent were 114 in favour of and 205 (two hundred and five) against the principle and policy of the bill, both including European and native officials and non-officials. This explanation fully vindicates our Simla correspondent from the charge of sending a misleading telegram. None the less it will be our duty to inquire into the serious blunder made by the telegraph officials."

THE *Daily News* of Sept. 12 says:—No Englishman in high administrative position has been the object of a coarser and more wanton attack than that which has been made on the Governor-General of India within the last day or two. The Viceroy of India, or his private secretary—it does not matter which—has been deliberately accused of having falsified the figures which represent the Indian opinions for and against the Ilbert Bill, and which were communicated by a well-known telegraphic agency, at the end of last week, to this journal among others. According to the telegram published on Saturday by all the morning papers there were 114 opinions for the Bill and 26 against it. Since that date the secretary to the agency in question has explained that a mistake had occurred in transmission, and that the real figures were "114 in favour of, and 205 against, the principle and policy of the Bill, both including European and native officials and non-officials." Following this correction comes a telegram in answer to one which the *Pall Mall Gazette* yesterday despatched to India. It states that the Indian Government is "entirely ignorant" of the message in which the facts had been misstated. The reply further states that "advance copies" of the printed statements of opinions had been distributed to the Indian papers on Friday—that is to say, on the very day on which the supposed deliberate falsehood had been telegraphed to England. It was hardly needful to ask this question, since only persons blinded by partizanship, would for a moment believe the Indian Government to be guilty of so shortsighted a policy. Unhappily it is this partizanship—made up of defective imagination and prejudice of race—which has at all times been the chief impediment to the progressive influence of England in her Eastern Empire, and will continue to be so while the Empire lasts. Has it occurred to these blind partisans that, by publishing *urbi et orbi*, their impression that the responsible rulers of India have been deliberately lying, they are doing more mischief to England than can possibly be effected by a score of Bills such as the Ilbert Bill, which they denounce. The word "non-officials," used above, is of much importance in this controversy to English *prestige* in Asia. The Viceroy has consulted the European non-officials, as well as European officials. He was bound to consult the latter, but not the former. He must have known very well what the non-official verdict would be—that it would be hostile to him. However, in deference to a practice which he has more literally encouraged than any of his predecessors, he has subjected the Ilbert proposals to the opinion of the non-official population of Europeans in India. But let not the English public be deceived in their estimate of the political importance of the "non-official."

People are apt to suppose that the non-official English population in India possess in Indian politics an influence similar to that which their countrymen at home exercise upon the Government here. No estimate could be more wide of the mark. The non-official Europeans in India are a mere handful amidst a population of two hundred millions. It is not directly their interest that we govern India: we govern it for the direct interest of the two hundred millions. The non-official English are not responsible for the good government of India, as the non-officials at home—that is to say, the whole mass of the inhabitants of the British Isles—are responsible for the conduct of Mr. Gladstone and his Cabinet. Nor again are the Governor-General and his Council accountable for their actions to the non-official European community in the same way as an English Cabinet is accountable to the nation. The Viceroy is accountable, not to Anglo-India, but to Native India, to the Ministers at Westminster, and ultimately—when some great and vital principle is at stake—to the English people. The "non-officials"—the merchants, bankers, shopkeepers, indigo-planters, tea-growers, railway men, in a word, all those who are not servants of the Government—are "interlopers" in the political sense, just as under the Company's rule they were "interlopers" in the commercial sense. An understanding of this plain fact might help even the Viceroy's opponents in England to remove from the question at issue a good deal of the nonsense which has obscured it. The English rule India for the Indians. We are not saying that non-official interests in India should not be considered. Far from it. We only say that they are secondary, but that, though secondary, they are sure to prosper under any Government by which native India prospers. And do they not prosper? In spite of the fact that, except on the emergence of a question which, like the present, affects a mere sentiment, the European "non-official" cares more for the politics of India than for the politics of Mars. His backers on the platform and in the Press threaten that if native Judges of proved capacity and unimpeachable honour are empowered to try his fellow Europeans on a criminal charge he will withdraw himself and his capital from the country. We shall see? If the Ilbert Bill pass to-morrow, he will still go on pushing wherever he can turn a penny, and bemoaning the ruin which the air of the climate with complacent remarks upon a providential outlet for overcrowded England. Here, then, are the three salient points which Englishmen at home must steadily bear in mind if they mean to decide impartially between the Governor-General and the handful of noisy agitators in Bengal and Assam. Firstly,

and day, fed on the rations of the common sailors, and allowed to speak to no one. One hour a day I was allowed to walk on deck. After twenty-two days I was again examined by the *Kapporteur*, and now I found the specified cause of detention was different from the former two. I was now accused of having been "*Maladroite et imprudent*" regarding the pillage of my dispensary, and that it was not sufficient that I endeavoured to collect up all the bottles, but I ought to have informed the officer in charge of the picket that there might be poisons lying about. I told my examiner that I had informed the officer of the pillage of my cellar and of the dispensary, and concluded that he would take the necessary precautions. My witnesses were examined privately, but so long time had elapsed and so great had been the confusion, that I was told they did not bear out my statement that we kept a watch throughout the night before the picket arrived, and consequently it was impossible for me or my servants to have gone to my house a mile (nearly) distant.

In another fourteen days I was told that if I wrote to the Admiral I might now be allowed to go to Mauritius to visit Mrs. Shaw as prisoner on parole, agreeing to return for the court-martial, my case still having to go through two other officers' hands before arriving at the final stage. I eagerly seized the chance and wrote. I waited as patiently as I could, after being made to alter my letter to suit their ideas, for another four days. I was then told that, although I had not the answer, I was sure to go. So arrangements for my passage were made without my being allowed to communicate with the shore. Quite late at night I was removed to the Nievre with my baggage; and a paper shown me, in which it was stated that, as there was not sufficient cause to bring me before a court-martial, I was set at liberty. So after two months, less a day or two, I am declared innocent without coming to judgment, although the ground of complaint was three times changed.

FRANCE, CHINA, AND TONGKING.

HEAVY FIGHTING WITH THE "BLACK FLAGS."

THE following despatch was received on Sept. 14 at the London office of the *New York Herald* from its Special Correspondent in Hongkong:—

HONGKONG, Sept. 14, 2-40 p. m.

My correspondent at Haiphong sends me, from French official sources, further information concerning the second attack of the French upon the Black Flags. Previous accounts sent, which were derived from Annamite sources, claimed the victory for the Black Flags. The following is a correct account:—On the 1st of September, the French advanced within twelve miles of Sontay, to a village called Pallan. There they found the enemy in case-mated forts, on which the gunboats had no effect. After three days' hard fighting, the works were carried at the point of the bayonet. The French lost in killed 14 men and two officers; in wounded 40 men and three officers. The Yellow Flags—the Chinese auxiliaries—lost six killed and two wounded. The losses of the Black Flags were over 500 killed. The French captured two guns, two standards, and one chief's battle flag. General Bouet retired to Hanoi to await reinforcements, leaving 300 men to hold the captured towns."

FRENCH DIFFICULTIES AT TONGKING.

On Monday the transport Aveyron sailed from Toulon with 600 soldiers and six guns for Tongking. In a private letter from Haiphong given by the *Dix-Neuvième Siècle* a vivid light is thrown upon the difficulties before the French in their Tongking enterprise. The writer accompanied M. Harmand on board the Illasus, from Saigon to Haiphong, and records the impressions gathered. Alluding to the successful sortie of the French from Namdinh, he says it showed that the hostile bands were as audacious as ever, and that operations around Hanoi had not yet been commenced. "Every day," he continues, "French prestige is diminishing and difficulties augmenting. It is not doubtful that the French troops will successively capture all the citadels; but will the country be occupied for all that? Shall we not, on the contrary, be ourselves besieged, as we now are at Hanoi and at Namdinh, without influence or the least power of movement beyond our citadels?" Proceeding to discuss the instructions given to M. Harmand for the establishment of the protectorate, the writer remarks on the universal opinion held by Europeans familiar with the country of their absolute impracticability. Irregular bands will continue to occupy the bulk of the country, even after all the citadels have been secured, and it will be almost an impossibility to get it cleared of them. What can three or four thousand European soldiers do in a country equalling in area thirty or forty departments, without roads, easily placed under water, and defended by resolute, well-armed, and agile troops who are acquainted with every nook and whose baggage is limited to their ammunition and a bowl of rice?

INTERVIEW WITH THE MARQUIS TSENG.

The *Neue Freie Presse* publishes an account of an interview which its correspondent had on Wednesday with the Marquis Tseng at Folkestone after the Chinese Ambassador had returned from the negotiations at Paris. The Chinese Minister informed his interlocutor that he had only had one interview with M. Challemel-Lacour—that of Thursday. All the conjectures as to the second interview are therefore erroneous. The Marquis Tseng went on to declare that he had not even discussed the question of the surrender by China of her suzerainty over Annam. China was determined not to make any concession on this point. She insisted, moreover, on the maintenance of the former conditions, as she did not wish France to possess territory adjoining her frontier. The Chinese Minister then went on to observe that the despatch of new reinforcements to Tongking would be a most unfortunate step on the part of the Ferry Cabinet, as it would compel his Government to abandon its reserve and boldly to send its troops into the adjacent province. "The military party," said the Marquis, "is daily gaining ground at Peking, where public opinion is most excited. So far we have been able to attribute all that has occurred to the excessive zeal of the French officials, all of whom, beginning with Admiral Duperre in 1874, exceeded their instructions. But any ill-considered measure adopted by the French Government itself might be attended with fatal consequences." The Chinese Minister concluded by stating that nothing of a definite character had resulted from his journey to Paris.

THE REPORTED MEDIATION BY ENGLAND.

The French Cabinet met on Sept. 13, but as General Thibaudin, the Minister of War, was not present, no decision was come to on the subject of Tongking until he should attend.

The *Morning Post* of Sept. 14 gives prominence to the following:—"Negotiations on friendly terms were resumed in Paris between the Marquis Tseng and M. Challemel-Lacour, and led to the presentation on the part of the Chinese Ambassador of a convention which is at the present moment the subject of consideration in Paris. But these negotiations have gone no further and may be said to have only just commenced. It has been asserted in different quarters that England had offered her mediation, and that a peaceful solution of the question is now likely. We are authorized to state that up to last night no proposal of mediation had been made by England. We have reason to believe that any proposal made by the English Government with a view to bring about a pacific solution of the Tongking question would be accepted by the Chinese Government, who have no desire to make war with France or any other nation, and feel convinced that the mediation of Great Britain would be most efficacious. But we doubt whether the mediation of England would be equally acceptable to France, and we have no reason for believing that it is desired by the English Cabinet. What we know is that no proposal of the kind has been made as yet by the English Government to China, and that the Marquis Tseng has received no instructions from his Government calling upon him to seek the intervention of England. Pending negotiations, demonstrations such as occurred lately at Canton may be repeated in various parts of the empire. We are assured that so far as the Chinese Government and authorities are concerned no pains will be spared for calming public opinion, which is unquestionably excited at the present moment, and for repressing with energy any manifestation which might endanger the safety of Europeans and European interests in China.

The appointment of M. Patenotre, as French Minister to China, replacing M. Bourée, was gazetted on February 14.

At a Cabinet Council held in Paris on February 14, M. Challemel-Lacour gave an account of the present state of the negotiations with China, which he stated to be making satisfactory progress. The Council were unanimously agreed upon the necessity of despatching reinforcements to Tonquin, and upon the line of policy to be pursued, which it was decided should be of a conciliatory character.

The *Republique Francaise* of September 14, in an article upon the Franco-Chinese Question, declares that the Songkoi delta, now in French occupation, and the rest of Tonquin, must be withdrawn from Chinese jurisdiction, and continues as follows:—"We agree to such a *status quo*, and if the British Cabinet can guarantee its acceptance by China, there is an end of the matter. We reject, however, the proposal of a neutral zone. The British Foreign Office should consider that a Franco-Chinese war would ruin European commerce, and therefore recommend the Chinese Representative to make proposals compatible with the rights of France."

THE FRENCH AND CHINESE FORCES.

According to an estimate published in Paris on Sept. 13, 17,000 Chinese troops were assembled at Pakoi, and 4,000 at Monkai. In one week these troops might make their appearance at Hai-dzuong. In addition to this small army, 12,000 Chinese regulars, belonging to the Yunnan army corps, are encamped at a short distance from Lankai, all ready to descend the Red River and to offer assistance to the Black Flags. Hanoi is garrisoned by 3,000 Frenchmen, and 7,000 Black Flags prevent General Bouet from resuming the offensive. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the French and the Chinese the former would be at once confronted by an army of 35,000 men well armed and equipped, exclusive of the 15,000 to 18,000 Black Flags who are already giving General Bouet trouble in the delta.

THE RIOTS AT CANTON.

THE following message was received on Tuesday, September 11, at the London Office of the *New York Herald*, from its special correspondent in Hongkong:—"Hong kong, Sept. 11, 10-55 a.m.—At four o'clock yesterday morning, on the steamer Hankow arriving at Canton with passengers, some boarding-house runners attempted to force their way on board, and one of them was accidentally drowned. A large crowd immediately gathered, and began to throw stones at the vessel. The Hankow cast off her lines and dropped down the stream. The crowd then set fire to and burned a number of houses on the wharf. They next got a large quantity of kerosine-oil and set fire to several other houses; eight of which were burned to the ground, and many others were gutted. Foreign residents, including women and children, sought refuge on the steamers Hankow, Ningpo, and Kiangchow, lying away from the wharves. The mob, however, did not attempt violence upon persons. Five hours later Chinese troops arrived, drove the mob off, and restored order. Foreigners are leaving Canton. Three gunboats left here this morning in order to afford protection, as soon as the Kiangchow brought the news. The telegraph wires were cut, so that this news has been delayed."

A Central News telegram from Hong Kong on Sept. 10, stated that when the Hankow was drawn out of the reach of the mob they turned their attention to the store-houses and the buildings of the Foreign Concession, setting them on fire in all directions. The contents of the buildings were thrown out upon the wharves, the plunderers making off with their booty and returning to join in the work of further spoliation. It was only after several hours that order was restored; and so excited are the Chinese in Canton that a renewal of the disturbances may be expected at any moment. The greatest excitement prevailed among the foreign residents at the commencement. A general massacre of Europeans was believed to be imminent, and all fled in confusion to the ships lying in the harbour. No one is believed to have been killed.

A despatch from Hong Kong received in Paris on Sept. 11, stated that the riot was caused by a group of Portuguese killing a Chinaman. The mob, infuriated by this deed, set fire to several houses belonging to foreigners; but no European was killed, though the Chinese authorities were slow in repressing the disturbance.

A telegram was received at the Admiralty on Sept. 12 from the senior naval officer at Hong Kong as follows:—"Two British vessels of war are now at Canton. More ships are not required. Chinese troops are guarding settlements." The *Standard's* correspondent at Hong Kong telegraphed on Tuesday:—"The indignation which has for some time been extreme here against the Home Government for sending the British fleet out of Chinese waters at such a juncture, and leaving the lives and property of the English community in the various trade ports at the mercy of the rabble, has been greatly heightened by the news from Canton."

TELEGRAPHING from Hongkong on Feb. 13, the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* says:—I have just returned from Canton, where I gathered the following particulars of the attack upon the European quarter. Even since the shooting fray between a European tide-waiter and some natives last month the populace of Canton have been in a very excited state, and have been impatiently awaiting the trial of the prisoners. The news of the French attack upon Hue and ther reverses in Tongking have greatly intensified the general feeling, and for the last fortnight strong apprehensions of an attack upon the concession have been felt by the European community. On Monday morning a quarrel arose between a Portuguese half-caste, employed as a watchman upon the quay, and a Chinaman. A struggle ensued, in which the latter was pushed off the quay into the river, where he was drowned. The boat of the British steamer Hankow picked up the body and carried it on board, and also took on board the Portuguese, who was surrounded by an excited crowd threatening his life. On the Portuguese being taken out of their reach, the mob set fire to the building on the wharf. The steamer was moved up the river and moored opposite the foreign Concession. The crowd followed her along the river bank, shouting and threatening, and on arriving at the concession burst open the gates and rushed in. This took place at eight o'clock in the morning, and the residents were for the most part taking their bath after their morning walk, or were at breakfast. On the sudden alarm caused by the erruption of the mob a terrible panic took place. Ladies and children, many only half-dressed, and some in a fainting condition, were hurried on board the ships, through the threatening crowd. No attack, however, was made upon them, the mob being more intent upon plunder than the taking of life. Stores were burst open and houses set on fire—kerosine being used to secure their destruction. The crowd then began to batter at the gates of the British Consulate. The Consul hauled down his flag, and this action seemed to inspire the mob with some fear of the consequences of the act. They left the Consulate and continued their work of plunder elsewhere. The Consul sent word to the Viceroy of what was taking place, and telegraphed to Hong-kong for assistance. The telegraph line belongs to the Chinese, and the messenger who took the telegram returned with the news that the officials refused to send it, saying that they had received orders from the Viceroy not to accept any messages. At two o'clock, finding that no assistance arrived from the Viceroy, while the mob continued to burn and plunder, some of the merchants, who had hitherto abstained from defending their property, now took to their arms, and a party, consisting of nine Germans and three Englishmen, opened fire upon the crowd. The latter returned the fire, and four or five Chinese were killed and many wounded. When the fray had lasted half an hour the Chinese troops arrived, and at once dispersed the mob and encamped in the settlement, where they remained all that afternoon and night. Tuesday was a day of great anxiety, as a furious mob surrounded the concession, howling and threatening the destruction of all within it. The Chinese troops were by no means to be depended upon, and had the mob attacked the settlement they would probably have been altogether destroyed. The typhoon which raged on Tuesday morning hindered the arrival of the gunboats, which did not anchor off the settlement until midnight. Their coming at once restored confidence. At present the residents have all returned to their houses, and a thousand Chinese troops are encamped in the concession. The British gunboats, Swift and Espoir, the French gunboat Lutin, and five Chinese gunboats are moored abreast of the settlement. There is still great excitement in Canton. Placards are posted on the walls applauding the action of the people in attacking the settlement, and calling upon them next time to destroy the European devils as well as their property. The Chinese are awaiting the result of the trial of Hogan, the tide-waiter accused of having shot down sometimes in a quarrel. If he is acquitted, which is by no means improbable, as the evidence against him is weak, further disturbances are almost certain to take place. The Consuls all admit that the situation is very serious, and that the future of the European Colony is gloomy in the extreme. It is now almost open war between them and the populace of Canton, and it will be necessary to have ships of war here for their protection for a long time to come. Ten English establishments, one American, one French, and two German were burned to the ground; and two English, one German, and one French house sacked by the mob. The Consuls have sent an Identical Note to the Viceroy, holding him responsible for the destruction, which was, they say, due to his delay in sending troops after receiving news of the attack. He has sent no reply, but I learn privately that he is much disturbed in his mind, as it is uncertain what view the Imperial authorities may take of his conduct. The Chinese servants in the concession behaved admirably, showing the greatest devotion. They saved much property at the risk of their lives. Three Chinese were captured while engaged in the work of plundering, and they, together with the Portuguese, who was the immediate cause of the outbreak, are in custody in the prison of the British Consulate.

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils of our civilization, the subject we name the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hardworking profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a peculiar kind of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it mechanically finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez—Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that every body knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Ilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,
WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application accompanied by remittance in full, to
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KODANAAD ESTATES.
NEILGHERRY HILLS.
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This fine TEA in all varieties and priced very low is to be had only of
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BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS.
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BY
W. E. H.
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ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional. Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
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NOTICES.

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ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS
WOOD VIOLET. GOLD MEDAL EAU
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GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.
Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.
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This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones and improves all the vital energies.
Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for Consumptive Persons, Weak Old People, and Rickety Children who find in it the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones. Well adapted to Ladies in the Family-way, Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches), and to stop Children's Diarrhœa.
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SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA!
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This medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guy's Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULT'S GUARANA acts "like a charm."
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It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the Stomach or Bowels.
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AT
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THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY* the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisement on the lines.
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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.
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Mualid "	Junction*†	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Mirgaul (for	Burhanpur	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Marble	Kalipurna
Parel Station	Raver	Rocks)	Moortizapoor
Dadar	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Mohona
Sion	Huja Gate	Kamptee	Koorna
Coorla	Budlapoor	Mullee	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Chandoor	Malkapur
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Damergaun	Chandoor
Tannah*	Bagmar	Poolgaum	Damergaun
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Pardeodari	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Dyraun	Dyraun
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawali	Singal	Lanowlee*	Pownar†
Wassind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Algaum*	Bherulgee	Tulligaun	Kapri†
Khurdee	Hurda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehwoor
Kyrigpoorah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kelim
Ghotee	Sewnee	Poona*†¶	Barsee Road,
Balligaum	Dharam	Loonee	Marhehi
Deolalee B.	Khundi	Goorolee	Unger
Siding	Dularia	Yeoat	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for	Kheirgaum	Packney †
Khelrwadee	Hoosungabad	Patus	Sholapur*
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	Hoodgee
Lasalgaum	Bagra	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Bemri	Deodsal and	Doodnah
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Bheegwan	Goodoor
Naidongree	Paparia (for	Kartrus	Goolburga*
Challisgaum	Pachmari)	Poonunlwaree	Shahabad*†‡
Kulgaum	Bankeri	Warrengaum	Wadi
Galna	Babai	Nargaum	Nulwar
Pachora	Gadawara	Khankeer	Yedashurry
Myjee	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Sydapore
Muswawud	Kureli (for	Biswa Bridge	Road
Sisowiee	Saugor)	Nandoora	Kistna
Julgaum	Nursingpore	Jullum†	Chicksagor
	Kuruk Bail	Sheagaum*	Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

olaba	Hoinur	Keem	Thasra
hurch Gate	Wanagaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Unclesur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallej	Bara'ree
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmuttee
Dadur	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwara
Doregaum	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Veerumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baiwa	Jhond
(Dysur)	Nowsaree	Wassud	Patree
Bhyndar	Murolee	Nowlay	Kharrachora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Verasur	Surat*¶	Bhaluj	Lillapore Rd.
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomrut	Lasoorah
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

* Refreshment Rooms. Junction for Lines.
† From 15 to 30 minutes to Refreshments.
0 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

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BEETLES, insects, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 1s. 6 p. t. B. S. Madon & Co., Bombay, General Agents.

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"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*
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Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.
To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.
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FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.
INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.
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This Ale has been Specially Brewed by MESSRS. BASS and Co. at our request, to meet the demand here appears to be for a lighter Ale than that hitherto supplied.
It is brewed, as usual, of the finest materials obtainable, and with the exception that it is lighter (being in strength the same as the German and other light Beers) differs in no respect from the Ale so long associated with MESSRS. BASS and Co., and our own names.
The above and
BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE (AS HITHERTO SHIPPED.)
BOTTLED BY OURSELVES,
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
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UPWARDS OF HALF A MILLION POUNDS STERLING was paid last year under STANDARD POLICIES which became claims.
NEW ASSURANCES to the amount of £1,487,000 on very carefully selected lives were placed upon the Company's books.
UPWARDS OF £200,000 was added to the Funds which now exceed SIX MILLION POUNDS STERLING and are invested ONLY in unexceptionable Securities.
ENDOWMENT SCHEME—RETIREMENT SCHEME.—These Schemes are specially suited to the circumstances of Indian Residents, and afford excellent Investments for small fixed sums out of Indian Pay—especially if taken advantage of before middle age.
THOMAS LANG,
Standard Life Office, 7, Rampart-row, Bombay, Aug. 1883. Secretary.

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MAZAGON IRON WORKS
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French Flowers of all descriptions and in all the new colours, in great variety.
Ladies Paris Bonnets.
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Rich Silk Dresses, elegantly made.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
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All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
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whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sentpost free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta

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THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay, has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONES' CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
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IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
EXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 3 0
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Large	4	1 12 0
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Large	2	0 12 0
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SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—59, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

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CHEAP & GENUINE
BEST BORDEAUX COGNAC.
3 to 1 star.
Samples can be seen in the office of
M. SPITERI & Co.,
No. 11, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

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	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Champagne, R & R.....	Rs. 24 0	...
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Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs. 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet Indie, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
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☞ The GUIDE for October has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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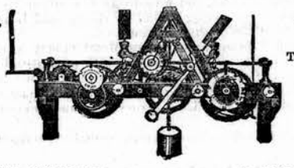

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